

EDUCATORS FIGHT  
SUBORDINATION OF  
POST TO DOCTORSSecretary of N. E. A. Demands  
"Nothing Less Than a Separate Department"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The violent protest, coming from every part of the country, which two years ago caused the failure of the Fess-Kenyon bill for a department of public welfare is ready to spring up again whenever the measure is presented to the public in rejuvenated form by the reorganization committee. It will be recalled that educators rose en masse against the proposal to include education as one of the four subdivisions of the new department, and that the failure of the Senate Education and Labor committee to report the bill was caused to be the result of this strong opposition. Officials of the National Education Association here have stated that they are astonished at the recent move inaugurated by Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer to renew agitation for the plan, and that they will inaugurate an active campaign to defeat it if education is included as one of the divisions.

"We feel that it would be most unfortunate to attempt this to sidetrack the Towner-Sterling bill, providing for a separate Department of Education," said Dr. J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association. "We would never agree to have education submerged in another department in the same way in which it is now submerged in the Interior Department. We are not attacking a department of public welfare as such, but a plan for subordinating education. We will be satisfied with nothing less than a separate department, with a prominent educator as its head, holding a cabinet portfolio."

**To Fight Submergence**  
The plan for the department, with public health as one of its main divisions, it is understood, may contemplate a member of the medical profession as its head. The idea of a doctor administering the education division through an assistant secretary, said Dr. Crabtree, cannot be too strongly condemned. He called attention to the unequivocal position taken by leading educators during the hearings on the Fess-Kenyon bill two years ago, who denounced the "submergence" of education in a vague department of public welfare.

"For 50 years," it was pointed out at that time, "the friends of education have been trying to get education out of a submerged bureau in the Department of the Interior. If it were simply transferred to a bureau of public welfare it would be the confirmation by the present Congress of an intolerable condition, and our second position would be worse than the first." Another weakness of the proposed plan is that it would offer no more in the way of adequate salary to the head of the division than is now given the federal commissioner. The only way to obtain men of the necessary qualifications for the important work, it is pointed out, is to recognize it as of sufficient importance to justify a cabinet officer at its head.

It was pointed out by Joy E. Morgan, editor of the association journal, that action on the Towner-Sterling bill has been held up in the belief that the reorganization scheme backed by the Administration would recommend Department of Education. The association has been led to believe that President Harding favored such a plan and has not wished to take the position of forcing his hand. It now appears that the department of public welfare, a pet project of Dr. Sawyer, has been substituted, and will be presented for the approval of Congress.

## Parent-Teacher Opposition

Mrs. A. C. Watkins, executive secretary of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, expressed the same apprehension lest the Towner-Sterling bill be sidetracked in the attempt to "put over" the new scheme. The association has for some years been working for the passage of legislation embodied in the Towner-Sterling bill, and has expressed officially its opposition to putting education in a subordinate position in the reorganization plan.

The apprehension expressed by prominent educators that education in the proposed scheme would be subordinated to the public health division, or to the veteran service section, is justified by statements made by Dr. Sawyer before the joint Education and Labor Committee of Congress, in urging the "benefits" of a public welfare department. It was practically admitted by him at that time that the department would attempt to link up closely the four divisions composing it, although what definite relation exists between so-called "public health" and education of children was not made clear.

"If you will stop to think for a moment of what relation education bears to public health," Dr. Sawyer adjured the committee, "and what public health means to social service, and what that means in what we are doing for the rehabilitation of soldiers, and so on, you will see an important thread running through each, and while the pattern is so distinct, it requires that each shall play its part in the plan of organization."

## TOKYO TO HAVE SUBWAY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A preliminary contract for the construction by the Foundation Company of the first subway system in Tokyo has been signed. The work will be done on a cost-plus basis.

Bloc's Congress Bill  
Passes Senate 63 to 6

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate today passed the first measure put forward by the newly formed Progressive Bloc, a bill offered by George W. Norris (R., Neb.) Senator from Nebraska, proposing to amend the Constitution so as to have congresses assemble and presidents be inaugurated in January after elections, instead of on March 4.

Mr. Norris announced that the bill would be sent immediately to the House, where he expects favorable action within a few days.

MRS. HUCK TO LOSE  
SUPPORT OF WOMENChicago Voters Believe Man  
Candidate Best Fitted for  
National House

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The days in Congress of Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck, first mother to sit in the National House of Representatives, are rapidly drawing to a close. Mrs. Huck's chances of re-election are counted here as very slim. She is running for the seat made memorable by James R. Mann, who represented the Second Illinois District for many years. The primary for the vacancy will be Feb. 27, and as no Democrat is up, what befalls that day is expected virtually equivalent to election.

The retirement of Mayor William Hale Thompson from the Chicago mayoralty contest dealt Mrs. Huck's chances a blow, though they were not overly bright before that.

Of national interest is the attitude that various of Illinois women leaders take on Mrs. Huck's candidacy. The fact that a woman goes into office, we want her to be a representative woman," said one of the State's foremost women workers to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We believe in sending the most experienced and valuable representative to Washington, and in the present instance we believe this individual to be one of the men."

"Between a weak woman and a weak man, I believe we should prefer the weak man, because a weak woman in high public office might do the women more harm than good. When a woman goes into office, we want her to be a representative woman," said another woman worker to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We believe in sending the most experienced and valuable representative to Washington, and in the present instance we believe this individual to be one of the men."

## Three Others Seek Place

The first mother in Congress was sent there largely in compliment to her father, William E. Mason, Congressman-at-large from Illinois, who had been in Washington for many years, both as United States Senator and as Representative. He was associated politically in later years with Mayor Thompson of Chicago, voted against war and opposed conscription. Mr. Mason had a wide acquaintance throughout the State, which contributed greatly toward the courtesy extended his daughter last year in the Republican nomination, which sufficed for election. The constituency of Chicago's south side that she is now appealing to is an entirely different one, while the face of state politics has changed, due to Mayor Thompson's retirement, in the last few weeks.

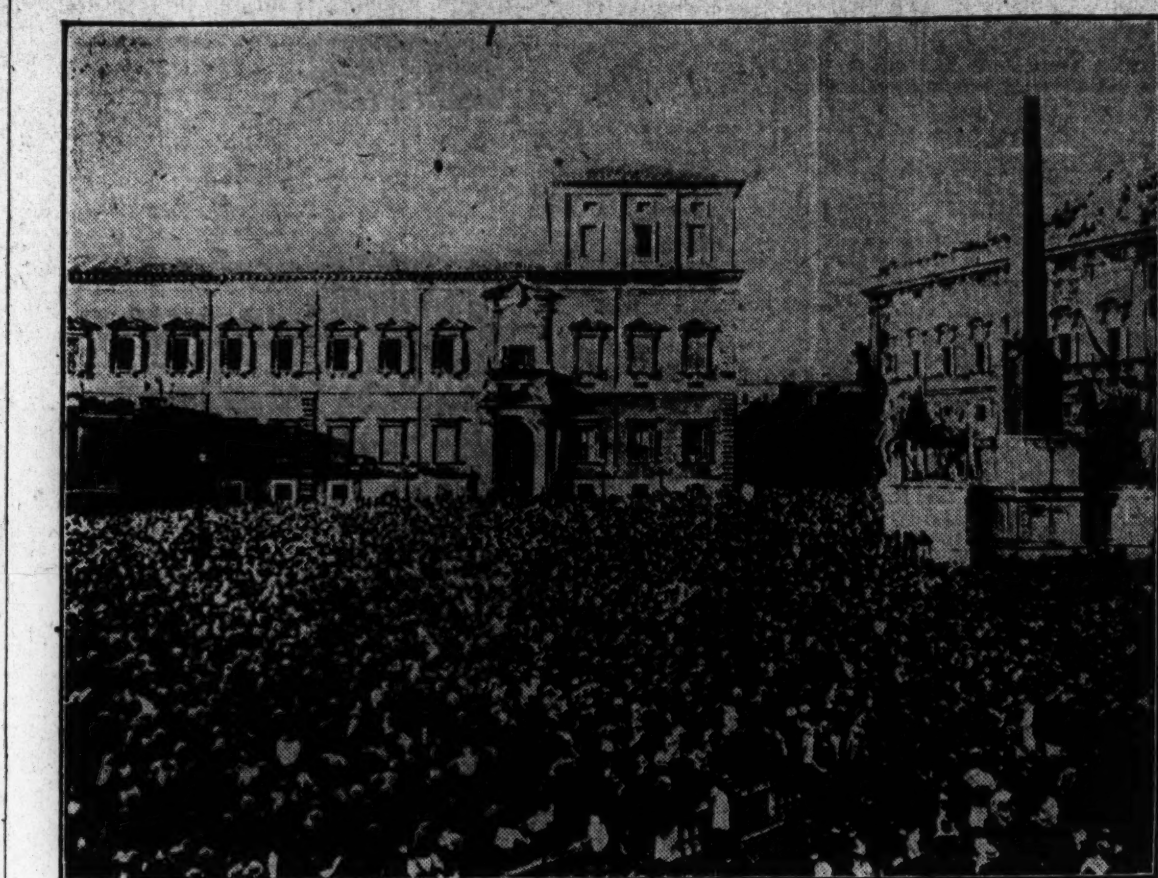
Morton D. Hull, a former member of the Illinois Legislature and of the recent Constitutional Convention, is now making the strongest bid to succeed Mr. Mann. Sidney Lyon, a present Representative, and George Bowling are likewise contending in the primary. Mr. Hull is an independent wealthy man who has interested himself in civic affairs. Mr. Lyon is a lawyer.

Records Unearthed in Edinburgh  
Shed New Light on Sir Walter ScottFamous Novelist and Historian Enlivened With Wit and  
Humor Proceedings at Masonic Lodge

Special from Monitor Bureau

By DUDLEY WRIGHT  
LONDON, Jan. 26.—Lodge St. David, Edinburgh, No. 36, is justly proud of its antiquity and ancient connections. It is an offshoot of one of the six lodges in existence when the Grand Lodge of Scotland was instituted on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, 1736. Leith Kilwinning—an offshoot of Canongate Kilwinning—was consecrated in June, 1736, and Lodge Edinburgh, branched off from the Leith Lodge. A. M. Mackay, a Past Master of the lodge, has been searching the archives and has succeeded in disinterring some very interesting material, particularly with reference to the connection with the lodge of Sir Walter Scott and his father.

Walter Scott, the elder, writer to the signet, was senior warden in 1765, when John Syme, father of John Syme of Ryedale, the friend and executor of Robert Burns, was initiated. In the



Crowd Assembled Before the Quirinal  
Historic Roman Palace, Now Official Home of Italy's King. The Monarch Greeted His Loyal Subjects From the Balcony Over the Main Entrance, Whence Formerly the Election of a Pontiff Was Proclaimed

GOV. DAVIS BACKS  
LAW HE DISLIKESKansas Executive Refuses Parole  
to Industrial Statute Breaker  
—Repeal Unlikely

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13 (Special).—

Although Governor J. M. Davis urged the Legislature to repeal the Kansas Industrial Court Law, the Governor is determined to enforce the law as long as it remains in force. This was shown by his refusal to grant a parole to Alexander Howat, former union leader of the mine workers of Kansas, who is serving a six-months jail sentence for violation of that statute.

Indications are that the law will not be repealed by the present Legislature. Bills to accomplish this and to consolidate the court with the Public Utilities Commission have been reported adversely, except one which is still before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The committee is not expected to report this one.

The Legislature, however, is giving serious consideration to a plan to amend the law so that there will be but one judge of the court in active service all of the time. There are now three. The proposal amends only those sections of the law relating to the appointment of three judges. The new plan provides for one judge in service all the time and whenever there is a vacancy he is to be appointed to call in a member of the Public Utilities Commission and one other citizen to sit with him in hearing and deciding any particular case.

The anti-picketing sections; the right to quit work; the right of any man to work anywhere and the prohibition against the calling of strikes by labor leaders and the provisions for submitting controversies between employers and employees and the powers of enforcing decisions are all retained in the law under the proposed change in the personnel of the court.

When urged to parole Howat, Governor Davis said: "I contemplate taking no action in this case now," said the Governor. "Howat was in a good position to keep still. When the Legislature puts a law on the statute books it is the law. It does not matter how obvious it may be or whether or not it is right, it is the law and no one should run counter to it. Howat has spent a good many days in jail. He should have learned the lesson. Apparently he did not."

That this explains Vatican political influence today in Italy, in France, and in certain other important centers of the world. Having said that, let me add this: the Vatican has not saved Italy from Bolshevism. The Vatican has been one of the conservative forces operating with other more or less conservative forces, but the great savior of Italy in these times has been Italy itself—the 40,000,000 of Italians possessed of an extraordinary stock of good sense.

That it has not succumbed to radical revolution is one of the strongest proofs of the inherent strength of modern Italy. No other nation in proportion to its size and wealth suffered from the war more terribly than Italy. One who has traveled through the devastated lands of northern Italy, who witnessed the loss of the Nation in killed and wounded, who is cognizant of the extended suffering among the masses during and following the war days is bound to acknowledge this. Italy received from the victory little or no material compensation.

When Austria collapsed, there was nothing left for Austria to hand over. Italy has no mineral resources, no raw material for its industries. What it gets must come by purchase outside the country, with exchange 20 lire to the dollar when it ought to be 5 lire.

Moreover, its 600,000 annual surplus population has been denied entrance into America. Formerly a large percentage of this number found open doors here, and from them a steady stream of money and goods flowed back into the home land. All this created a fertile field for wild capitalism. But Italy has not yielded to it. In the darkest days of the past 18 months it has managed to keep going, retaining always a perfectly

CLERICAL CONTROL IS SOUGHT  
OVER THE SCHOOLS IN ITALYHour Regarded as Propitious for Enactment of New  
School Law—Papal Territory Mooted

By RAOUŁ MARTINO

Undenably it is true that the Roman Vatican is stronger today than before the war. But the gain is political. While it has gained politically, it has lost spiritually. It is no secret that among the spiritually-minded Roman Catholics there is grave concern. While the Vatican is devoting its energies to the political game, Roman Catholicism is losing its religious consciousness.

What is the explanation of the Vatican's rather surprising political strength today? Is it to be attributed to the brilliancy of Vatican diplomacy during the war? Hardly! In the early days of the conflict, considering the probable victors, it guessed and guessed wrong. It very clearly allied itself with the central Empires. It encouraged Erzberger to arrive in Rome with a precise proposal for the re-establishment of the temporal power. This well-laid scheme was thwarted by Italy and its allies. The talk about Vatican neutrality is amusing to those who have memories of the years 1914-1918. Later the Vatican tried to play one side against the other to its own advantage, until the Allies called a halt and made the Roman hierarchy promise it would cease its maneuvers. England and France sent official representatives to the Vatican to watch and see that the promise was kept. Its diplomacy led both sides to distrust it thoroughly.

What, then, is the explanation? The fear of the Reds has rallied important forces in line again with the Vatican. In Europe it is recognized that the Vatican is the last mighty stronghold of conservatism. Any one who understands the character of the Roman Vatican frankly states that, come what may, it proposes to stand or fall on its medieval foundation. And so all reactionary forces, in large numbers moderately conservative groups, have rallied to the Vatican. The Vatican, observing what happened in Russia, and fearing what might happen in Italy, have thrown their strength for the moment with the Vatican.

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amazing confidence that it could win out and that it would win out. In the history of nations there has been no more impressive demonstration of the real greatness of a people. And in this hour, when it confronts and must continue to confront the gravest difficulties, it will finally triumph, because it has the will to triumph. At the present moment the economic figures are seriously against it but the spirit of its race is all in its favor.

Two Old and Great Issues  
The revived political strength of the Vatican has permitted it to bring to the fore two old and great issues, the school question and the re-establishment of the temporal power.

SENATE TAKES UP  
BRITISH DEBT BILL

President Bows to Inevitable—  
Early Passage Is  
Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—President Harding bowed to the inevitable today and consented to plans of Senate leaders to put the bill ratifying the British debt settlement ahead of ship subsidy legislation.

The concession was wrung from the President only after Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader, and James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, his chief lieutenant, told Mr. Harding that if the Administration persisted in its course, both the debt bill and the subsidy would assuredly fail to pass before March 4.

Confronted with what amounted to an ultimatum, Mr. Harding reluctantly agreed that the subsidy bill be laid aside on condition that Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, who is in charge of the subsidy, consented. When the two Administration leaders returned to the Capitol Senator Jones yielded.

Shortly after the President's decision became known, the debt bill was placed before the Senate on motion of Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee. It is the intention to keep it before the Senate until passed.

Read Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, a member of the Allied Debt Commission, joined in urging President Harding to give the Senate an opportunity now to vote on the debt bill instead of taking it up during the "morning hours," as contemplated yesterday. It is the opinion of Republican senators that the debt measure can be passed in a comparatively short time. With that out of the way, President Harding was informed, the Senate could then devote its entire time to the subsidy or other pending bills with which farm bloc members wish to displace it.

One of the chief stumbling blocks in the way of the Administration's program was removed today, when the Senate, by a vote of 63 to 6, passed the Norris bill providing that Congress shall convene in January, following elections, instead of March 4. Taken up again today by unanimous consent, its prompt passage served to avoid a direct vote on a motion to substitute it for the subsidy bill.

President Harding told his Senate colleagues this morning that he would object to any plan to lay aside the subsidy bill by a vote in the Senate. Senator Smoot was ready to demand such a vote in order to bring forward his debt bill, and so informed the president. This helped influence Mr. Harding to accept what appeared to be the legislative jam only terms under which the legislative jam can be partially broken up.

Town of Gelsenkirchen  
Fined 100,000,000 Marks

By The Associated Press

Düsseldorf, Feb. 13.—The town of Gelsenkirchen has been fined 100,000,000 marks, to be paid tomorrow, in consequence of the incident there yesterday between German police and French gendarmes.

The burgomaster, the chief of police and the policeman believed to be guilty of involvement in the affair have been arrested.

ANGLO-AMERICAN  
AMITY IS PLEA AS  
PARLIAMENT OPENS'Complete Understanding' Urged  
in House of Commons—King  
Refers to Ruhr Crisis

LONDON, Feb. 13 (By The Associated Press).—A plea for complete understanding between the British and American peoples was made today in the House of Commons by Samuel Roberts in moving that an address of thanks be presented to the King for the speech from the throne. Mr. Roberts, who is a son of Sir Samuel Roberts, is the member for the Hereford division of Herefordshire.

Referring first to Great Britain's war debt to America, the member declared he thought it rather hard that Britain should be the only belligerent nation to be meeting its debts and balancing its budget, especially as the debts were incurred not for Great Britain's own obligations in the war but for financing such of her allies as were unable to finance themselves.

At the same time he declared there was no use in complaining, for Great Britain's name was on the back of the bill, and she must meet it. She was obtaining at least the best terms that could be got at the moment, and there was a possibility of her being able to take advantage of the market price in the future.

In the interests of the future peace of the world, he added, it was necessary that there be an understanding between the British and American peoples, and anything Great Britain could do to clear away differences between the two peoples was a very great thing to be achieved.

## King Mentions Ruhr

The Ruhr question was stressed by King George today in his address from the throne, opening with the usual brilliant ceremonies the second session of the fourth Parliament of his reign. In his speech, the King said: "The Conference which was held in London early in December on the subject of the payment of reparation by Germany was resumed in Paris in January. My Government in their desire to hasten the complete settlement of the reparation question offered to the allied governments far-reaching concessions on the allied debts to this country. I greatly regret it proved impossible to reach a general agreement."

The French and Belgian governments therefore proceeded to put into force the plan they favored and the Italian Government countenanced their action. My Government, while anxious to see the plan carried out, was unable to concur or participate in this operation, is acting in such a way as not to add to the difficulties of their allies.

During the past three months plenipotentiaries of my Government in conjunction with those of the other allied powers have been engaged at Lausanne in a sincere and patient effort to bring to a close the conditions of warfare which for over eight years have desolated regions of the Near East. I greatly regret that in spite of the conciliatory spirit shown by the Allies and the immense concessions they were prepared to make, the treaty, when on the verge of signature, was declined by the Turkish Government. But I cherish the hope that when the full report of the proceedings has reached the Turkish Government the latter may still be disposed to accept the treaty, and that the opportunity so earnestly and laboriously prepared of rebuilding the peace of the East and the stability of the future Turkish State may not be sacrificed.

I welcome the prospective settlement of our war debt to the United States of America which reflects the determination of our people to meet their obligations.

## Labor Is Aggressive

The session of Parliament which opened today promises to be of exceptional importance and interest. It is generally conceded that the Government faces an exacting task. Its majority is only about 70, and its whips will need to apply special vigilance to keep this group together in view of the proposed energetic attacks of the Labor Party and Liberals. The Laborites enter the session determined to force the pace and arouse Parliament in an unprecedented manner. Their leader, Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the opposition, is an experienced and able parliamentarian, and the present state of affairs supplies him with plenty of subjects on which to concentrate. Unemployment, housing, and national finance are among the prominent domestic matters to which the party is pledged to pay its special attention. Labor's great plank, a levy on Capital, will also be aggressively pressed.

Mr. MacDonald is also expected to call upon the Government to take the initiative with the co-operation of the United States if possible, in an endeavor to bring about the evacuation of the Ruhr.

The evacuation of Mesopotamia is also demanded.

The attitude of the Liberals—both the Independents led by Herbert Asquith, and the National Liberals, whose leader is David Lloyd George, is regarded as one of the burning topics of the day. Mr. Lloyd George is credited with a keen desire to fuse with his old colleagues.

EMBARGO IN RUHR  
SOLIDIFIES PUBLIC  
OPINION IN GERMANYFranco-Belgian Blockade Said to  
Fortify the Position of the  
IrreconcilablesBy A. H. WILLIAMS  
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The tension on both the Franco-Belgian and German sides is high. A careful survey of the situation and talks with prominent persons representing both partisan and nonpartisan views indicate that the embargo on Ruhr metallurgical products to unoccupied Germany will bring no immediate and worthwhile gains to the treasuries of the occupying powers. Instead the move has served merely to still further crystallize German opinion against France and to fortify the position of the irreconcilables who stand for no compromise.

Not even the allied experts in Berlin were able to estimate the amount of iron and steel which will be cut off from Germany by the embargo. Neither were they able to estimate the probable revenue from the export tax on Ruhr metallurgical products to foreign countries, since it is obviously impossible to measure in advance the tonnage which the Ruhr will produce under the French and Belgians.

**Move to Sever Empire**  
It was stated, however, that the tax levied on these exports will be the regular ad valorem duty corresponding to the customs schedule, a duty which varies according to the kind and grade of merchandise exported. The French and Belgian customs officials, it was added, will not attempt to collect the 26 per cent tax provided for in the London ultimatum.

The chief feature of the blockade, as seen by neutral observers here, is that it in effect cuts off the Ruhr and Westphalia from Germany. Viewed in this light, the Franco-Belgian orders are nothing more or less than another move to sever these regions from the Empire. It is only a move in that direction, however. The reports that such a measure by the French and Belgians is contemplated have been heard here for more than a fortnight, with the result that the immediate effect of the embargo has been discounted for all practical purposes. Today it is only the moral effects of the move which are noticeable and they are not in France or in favor of the French.

**Arrests and Expulsions**  
Reports from the Ruhr and South Germany of arrests and expulsions of German officials are being made the most of by the vanguard press, with the result that public opinion is becoming daily more and more inflamed. These reports indicate that the situation both in the Ruhr and in South Germany is delicate. No effort to relieve this tension are observable anywhere in responsible quarters. It is not impossible that an "incident" may occur at any moment to still further complicate the situation.

The Franco-Belgian ban on German officials visiting the Ruhr caused nothing more than a smile in high German circles here.

## PHILIPPINE RUBBER TESTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Appropriation of sufficient funds to make a thorough inquiry into the world production of crude rubber will be recommended to Congress soon by President Harding. It was indicated today at the White House. Funds also will be asked for to carry on experiments in cultivation of rubber plants in the Philippine possessions, notably in the Philippines.

## RAIL EMPLOYEES DISMISSED

ROME, Feb. 13.—Fifty-six railroad employees have been discharged as involved in the responsibility for chaotic conditions on Italian railroads. The dismissed men include Communists, Maximalists and Anarchists who have gained notoriety in the past by subversive propaganda. Other dismissals are expected to follow.

## SPECIES RESERVE REDUCED

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Japan's specie reserve was reduced by 282,000,000 yen last year. It now amounts to 1,830,000,000 yen. The decrease is in keeping with the tendency of the country's foreign trade, imports last year being 252,435,000 yen in excess of exports.

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CLERICAL CONTROL IS SOUGHT  
OVER THE SCHOOLS IN ITALY

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ment of the temporal power of the Pope. What is the school question? It is the question that exists between Roman Catholicism and the people that is concerned for the right training of its youth, regards with suspicion and alarm any undue influence of Roman Catholicism over its educational system. Roman Catholicism has only itself to blame for this very general attitude. Its age-long history in the educational department is not such as to inspire confidence.

Let us look back a bit. While the Reformation was moving along its destined course in the other countries of Europe, in Italy flowered the Renaissance of letters and arts. The famous universities of Bologna and Padua attracted students from many

lands. The great establishments of the new-born art printed Greek and Latin classics at Milan, Florence, Venice, Parma, Piacenza, Rome. The first Hebrew Bible was printed in Brescia and Soncino. Art was glorified by Leonardo, Raphael, Michelangelo, Cellini, Titian. Philosophy regained its independence with Telesio, and Bruno. Literature rose to new splendor in the great chivalric poems and also in the works of women of genius: Vittoria Colonna, Tullia of Aragon and Gaspara Stampa. The seventeenth century marked the reawakening of the sciences with Galileo and Torricelli and later Galvani and Volta.

## Jesuits Halt Italian Culture

But in the midst of such flourishing culture an event had occurred which was to transform the garden of letters. The Church, terrified by the advances of the Reformation and the reawakening of the spirit of men, had appointed a council to meet in Trent to undertake vigorously the work of counter-reform. And this work succeeded, especially in the field of education. The Church took the school back into its own hands. The Jesuits, the order which had just appeared among the papal forces, became the sole instructor of youth. The great movement of Italian culture was stopped short.

In spite of the appearance of a few rebellious geniuses, the state of affairs lasted the whole of the eighteenth century and a part of the nineteenth—that is, until the first stirrings of the revolution which was to give to the nation its political unity. Then in Naples University, Italian culture suddenly reawoke through the labors of the great teachers, Francesco de Sanctis, Luigi Settembrini, and Bertrando Spaventa; the first two were critics of literature and the third a philosopher. With a vigorous sweep of his wings, Italy returned to the glorious tradition of the Renaissance. The school, emancipated itself from the Jesuits and again created minds instead of puppets.

At this point the schools of Italy were placed entirely under the direction and control of the Government. This was done partly to imitate the scholastic arrangements of Germany which had gained the reputation of being the most learned nation of Europe, but more especially was it done to create obstacles against the private Roman Catholic schools, which by their anti-dynastic, anti-constitutional character were a menacing danger to the national unity. The elementary schools remained in the hands of the Communists; all other education was turned over to the State.

## Schools Are Flooded

But here another serious difficulty arose. Because of the intense need of instruction felt by the poorer classes, the number of students multiplied beyond all expectation, so that the schools were flooded by an ever increasing multitude. The Government augmented as far as was possible the number of teachers and buildings. But with the colossal debts of this last war on its back, together with the almost complete paralysis of its industries, it was finally forced to stop and declare it could do no more.

The present condition of educational Italy is this: a crying and incurable disproportion between the means which the State has at its disposal, and the demands that come from the Nation. Roman Catholicism, conscious of its exceptional political strength and at the same time perceiving the momentarily weak state of Italy's finances, has judged the hour propitious to secure the enactment of a new school law. In substance, the new law would reopen the doors to private initiative and concurrence. Roman Catholicism is prepared to specially to open a great number of schools, from the Alps to Sicily, where the youth would be educated in the principles of the papacy.

In 1866, Italy, allied with Prussia, secured possession of the Veneto, although compelled to leave Trent and its province and at the same time to cede the Austrian Empire which also continued to control Trieste and Istria. After this, another great step toward Italian union, there flamed against the Italians the desire to repossess Rome. The grave defeats of the French army in 1870 necessitated the withdrawal of their troops from Rome. It was the moment for the Italian kingdom to act. Public opinion declared with a loud voice for the occupation of Rome.

**Italian Troops Occupy Rome**  
The Piedmont monarchy, the present reigning House of Savoy, dared. First, it sought to come to an understanding without force. A secret message was dispatched to the Pope to persuade him to allow Italian troops to occupy Rome peacefully. But the Pope refused. A military expedition was organized in charge of General Cadorna, who on Sept. 20, 1870, after brief resistance of the Pope's army, entered Rome through the famous breach of Porta Pia. A few days later, it seems by invitation of the Pontifical Secretary of State, Cardinal Antonelli, the Leonine City was occupied also—that section of Rome where the Vatican is housed. Thus came into existence the Roman question.

The Italian Government not only abstained from every act which might offend the spiritual liberty of the Holy See and the conscience of the Roman Catholics, but in 1871 Parliament enacted the special Law of Guarantees. Under this law, among

other provisions, the Pope is guaranteed the free use of the Vatican and certain palaces, and the fullest liberty of pontifical diplomacy is assured. From the first, however, the Vatican refused to recognize this Law of Guarantees. Between Church and State in Rome there exist no official relationships of any kind. The Holy See maintains its protest against the despoiling of its temporal power. For years through its diplomatic channels, and the Vatican has sought to know the attitude of other nations toward the Roman question and at times has made it the key of all its European policy.

## Rulers Forbidden to Visit Italy

The Pope forbade Roman Catholic rulers to come to Rome to visit the King of Italy. When Loubet, President of the French Republic, came to Rome to visit Victor Emmanuel III (1906) Pius X issued a lively protest to all governments with which the Holy See was in diplomatic relations and refused to receive the President. Then followed the lay reaction in France, the Law of Separation and the diplomatic break between Paris and the Vatican.

Leo XIII fed the antagonism between Austria and Italy. After forcing the German Emperor to visit the Pope for the famous military measure of 1870 and bringing about the reconciliation between the German Emperor and Bismarck, he counted on the backing of the German Government, a backing that was asked for in his name by the Papal Nuncio in Berlin. When William II was in Rome the first time, he paid a visit to the Pope, riding to the Vatican from the German Legation. The carriage and horses used had been brought from Berlin. The Pope placed before the Emperor the Roman question. But the conversation was abruptly broken off because of an imperial wretch to pontifical etiquette by the entrance into the salon of the Emperor's brother, Henry.

Leo then turned his hopes toward France. He initiated that policy of good will and reconciliation that led the French Roman Catholics to the support of the Republic, to the great delusion and grief of the Monarchists. A short time before his death in 1903, Leo XIII, freeing himself of his court for foreign service, handed the red caps to the new Cardinals, remarking with vehement force, "Remember, Rome is ours!"

In recent months the prohibition forbidding Roman Catholic sovereigns to visit Rome has been lifted. The Pope nullified the force of his act by his concluding words: "At the same time we solemnly affirm that this our confession, counseled or better, granted because of the gravity of the present times, should not be interpreted as a tacit renunciation of sacred rights." The protests that our predecessors uttered many times we herein renew.

## The Vatican's Demands

What are the present demands of the Vatican? The possession of Rome and a vast territorial zone? No. The Vatican does not dare to demand a solution of the Roman question commensurate with its ambitions. Speaking for the Roman hierarchy, Count della Torre says: "Liberty and independence in their fullness, which are the rights of all peoples, cannot be realized except in sovereignty. This sovereignty cannot function in the present state of the rights of nations unless it is founded on territory. The Pope demands, then, a real and absolute sovereignty, even if it be within very modest land limits."

I do not know just what they figure would be modest territorial limits. But suggestions have appeared indicating a strip of land on the western banks of the Tiber, and extending to the sea. Within a few days the protestant current that Pius XI would be content with even less than this. It is clear that they want a piece of ground, big or little, recognized by Italy as the independent domain of the Pope. Will they get it? It is, of course, hazardous to prophesy.

Raffini, a learned professor of canon law, who has taught for many years in the University of Turin, and has been Minister of Education, speaking for Italian liberal thought, passes this judgment: "What is this thesis that the Vatican outlines? Alas, it is the old, old, old thesis, the thesis, the ancient right of sovereignty by the grace of God. But a solemn and imposing plebiscite, never denied and now strengthened through 50 years of the most explicit and unequivocal pronouncements—does not this count for something in these times of rapid change? And will not Italians ask, 'Have you been compelled to separate much of our national foundation from its statutory position without consulting us?' And this question will arise from a people once conquered, but now conquerors, and what is the monarchist monarch once less civilized and liberal, but now more advanced and more democratic?"

## Monument a Symbol

The great monument in Rome erected by the Italians to Victor Emmanuel II, their first king, may be regarded as the symbol of their firm resolve to keep faith with their task accomplished by their forefathers. Think what such a monument means in Rome, in the city which has not yet lost the imprint of the long papal rule. See that monument, but in 1871 Victor Emmanuel in the very center of the city is a symbol of unmistakable

meaning. That is, the temporal power is something of the past. For Pius will never be forgotten. In 1870, the first King of Italy, the leader of a great people, entered Rome, took possession of the Italian capital, and said: "We are in Rome, and in Rome we will stay." Those words thundered through the streets of Rome and shook the foundations of St. Peter's. Victor Emmanuel filled Rome with Italian soldiers and Italian flags, and raised his throne on the very platform where once had stood the papal chair. And all this, though he himself was a Roman Catholic, he did as the natural right of the King of the Italians.

One evening in the salon of Benedetto Croce, the noted philosopher and former Minister of Education, a friend was drawing in somber colors the search for the Vatican and the Holy See and the clergy and the Roman hierarchy were carrying on for the spiritual and political conquest of Italy and the return of Rome to the temporal power. Benedetto Croce replied with the statement that modernism has strength enough to carry all with it, that both inside and outside the great bronze portals of the Vatican there are men with much the same ideas. He then continued with this anecdote: "The other day some fellow went over to the Vatican in search of a certain document. It could not be located. When the applicant complained, the employee looked at him crossly and shrugging his shoulders, exclaimed, 'Who told you to come bothering us here in the offices when we're short of clerks, and on a holiday like this? The holiday is the day of the Emperor, and the day of the Emperor is the day of the temporal power.'"

Bear in mind that the 20th of September is the historic date of the taking of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel and the fall of the temporal power.

Sweet Gossip Called  
Good for Citizenship

Robert A. Woods Favors  
"Neighboring" Among People

"Neighboring" among the residents of a community tends to build up good citizenship, and even gossip has a constructive place in neighborhood affairs, Robert A. Woods of the South End House told the students of Boston University College of Liberal Arts yesterday. Mr. Woods did not go so far as to condone the common ordinary backbiting variety of gossip, but he did say that "gossip" is the tremendously human and vital medium of neighborhood communication and is not necessarily evil. The greatest thing is to keep the gossip sweet. We must not just correct the evil gossip, but build up a good neighborhood intercourse. When Mr. Woods made a statement which hasn't ceased to be a topic of discussion among the Boston University students. He said: "Men are the greatest gossips in the world!" Many of the women students are making it known that they are in full accord with the speaker on this point. The men students are thinking it over. "The neighborhood," Mr. Woods continued, "is the kindergarten for developing instincts for making a citizen. Even the children are citizens in the neighborhood. There are 500 settlement houses in Boston undertaking to encourage neighborly feeling."

PARENT-TEACHER  
ASSOCIATION URGED  
TO KNOW SCHOOLS

"Know your own school," is the theme of a group of questions which Burr F. Jones, supervisor of elementary education of the Massachusetts State Department of Education and chairman of the education committee of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc., has presented to the association for special inquiry during the next few weeks. In view of the fact that towns and cities are now facing the necessity of securing appropriations for new financial year, he thinks it well for the members to give attention to school finances.

"How does your town rank in its financial ability to support schools?" is the first question he asks them. The others are: "How does your town rank in the financial effort it is making to support schools? What proportion of the local tax of your town is devoted to education? How does this proportion compare with that of other towns in the same group? How much money is available for the education of each child in your schools? From local taxes? From the State? From all sources? How does your town rank in the total amount of money available for the education of each pupil?"

For answers to these questions the members are referred to the last statistical report of the Department of Education, Bulletin No. 1, 1923, and the very column in which it is contained. The task is not arduous, but it effectively calls attention to some important facts too little known by the community at large.

**DEPOSITORS' DIVIDEND ALLOWED**  
Judge Edward P. Pierce in the Massachusetts Superior Court today handed down a decision under which another 10 per cent dividend may be paid to the depositors in the commercial department of the Commercial Trust Company. This dividend will amount in the aggregate to \$135,738. It will be the second paid to the commercial department depositors.

**Steak Minute**  
Tender beef, cut thin and cooked until almost well done. Serve with baked potato or French fried and season with

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**  
"THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE"

**Shakespeare Says:**  
"Good name in man and woman, dear my lord, is the immediate jewel of their souls."  
A DIAMOND or any Jewel bought at  
**BERTL'S**  
reflects the name of high quality, refined taste and reasonableness.  
Serving three Generations of satisfied customers and ready for You  
**NORBERT BERTL**  
DIAMOND EXPERT  
46 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE  
NEWARK, N. J.

GERMANS TO RANK  
AS ALLIED WORKERS

Choice Is Given Railwaymen of  
Being Dismissed or Reinstated  
in Entente Employment

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Almost daily the French and Belgian authorities tighten the screw on Germany. As a result of fresh decisions the railways of the Ruhr and Rhineland are not only taken over entirely by the Allies, but German railwaymen are given a choice between being dismissed altogether or reinstated, but not in German employment. In future they will rank as allied workers. Posters throughout the Rhineland and the Ruhr inform the population that the allied authorities are alone responsible for the railroads and the workers must engage themselves with the allies.

This is another drastic step and it would appear that the French do not mean to leave any stone unturned. The measures regarding exportation of timber, applied to the Ruhr are to apply to the Rhineland also. High Commission has taken this decision. On the other hand, it may be that there will be important exceptions to the general interdiction of manufactured goods, iron, steel, dyestuffs, and so forth, from leaving the occupied territories. These exceptions, say the French, will prove their rule. Derogations can be accorded at such centers as Mayence and Cologne. Such derogations will pay 10 per cent ad valorem duties. Goods destined for foreign countries, allied or neutral, will be allowed to pass from the Ruhr, even through unoccupied Germany. Licenses must, of course, be obtained for them. When the transport crisis has ended it is understood that licenses will be granted readily enough.

## Factories Will Close

Otherwise it is recognized by the French that a complete closing of the natural outlet will produce the most terrible situation in the occupied region. In the Ruhr especially the sudden cessation of exports means that factories which have already accumulated large stocks during the period of intense production which followed the occupation, when coal was so freely available in the Ruhr district itself, will now have to close down. Over production spells unemployment. What will France do with these millions of the Ruhr clamoring for work and food? Were the order to close the Ruhr to be interpreted with absolute rigor a state of extraordinary confusion would quickly arise and it is difficult not to foresee a definite collision between the French troops and the German population.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gathers from the local press that at any rate until it has been seen how these instructions will work it is not desired to act rigorously. It is better to allow too many licenses at first than not enough. Indeed the correspondent was given the impression that it is not prohibition, but merely control, that is sought.

## Rhine Ports Occupied

It would be wrong to accept this impression, since undoubtedly much more is at stake, but it becomes psychologically interesting to observe how the authorities are torn between the two desires. They realize the dangers and difficulties of the measures decided upon at Paris and their anxiety betrays itself in the way they try to minimize the effects of the occupation. But against this feeling is that there should be a ruthless application of any measures which, at the price of any suffering or immediate troubles, will quickly bring Germany to surrender.

Indeed to tighten the blockade, the Belgian troops this morning occupied the Rhine ports of Wesel and Em-

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

**Boston and Vicinity:** Rain or snow to night and probably Wednesday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong easterly winds, becoming variable. **Southern New England:** Rain or snow tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong shifting winds. **Northern New England:** Snow tonight and Wednesday; no decided change in temperature; strong northeast and east winds, diminishing tonight.

## Weather Outlook

The weather disturbance will move rapidly, east-northeastward, attended by precipitation, mostly in the form of rain, almost generally Tuesday and Wednesday in the Atlantic States. The temperature will rise Thursday except in the extreme south, and it will continue mild Wednesday in the Atlantic states.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m., Standard Time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 28 Kansas City ..... 40  
Atlantic City ..... 28 Memphis ..... 38  
Boston ..... 32 Montreal ..... 18  
Buffalo ..... 28 Nantucket ..... 10  
Chicago ..... 22 Philadelphia ..... 16  
Charlotte ..... 28 New Orleans ..... 48  
Denver ..... 30 Pittsburgh ..... 34  
Des Moines ..... 24 New York ..... 34  
Eastport ..... 12 Portland, Me. .... 12  
Galveston ..... 66 Portland, Ore. .... 28  
Hartford ..... 34 San Francisco ..... 42  
Helm ..... 34 St. Louis ..... 34  
Jacksonville ..... 62 St. Paul ..... 24  
Washington ..... 38

**The Friendly Glow**  
Yes, Please  
THE man who wants to please will please.  
Isn't this just as true of corporations?

**EDISON LIGHT**

**Yes, Please**  
THE man who wants to please will please.  
Isn't this just as true of corporations?

**EDISON LIGHT**

**EDISON LIGHT**

merch. Once more there is talk of a possible way out, but all the news which reaches Paris shows that the optimistic belief in certain French quarters that the German Government will soon beg for terms is hardly supported by the facts. It is understood that France has now sent a direct request to the British Government to be allowed to use a portion of the British occupied zone on the Rhine for the transport of Ruhr coal.

The British view, expressed unofficially, has been that there were alternative routes to France which did not pass through the Cologne area. The

French reply is that one of the available tracks from the Ruhr to France is a single line. There would be difficulties avoided if France could use the double line, which runs for six or seven miles through the British zone. So far England declines to lend any help or countenance to the French operations.

A basic question is involved. Permission would mean a departure from the policy of benevolent neutrality. It is understood that British officers on the spot send favorable reports, but what is at stake is far more than a mere technical matter.

WATER SUPPLY COMPANIES'  
FORESTING EFFORTS PRAISED

New Hampshire Expert Urges Great Need of Action to  
Save Timber Supply

Commendation of the efforts of water supply companies in planting their watersheds with forest trees, aggregating 7208 acres in New England, and thus joining the pioneers in the national movement to reforest idle lands and help save the United States' timber supply, was the keynote of an address by Philip W. Ayres, forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, given today at the annual meeting of the New England Water Works Association, held at the Boston City Club.

If this New England land comes to maturity, it will be worth \$200 per acre, or \$144,000, Mr. Ayres said, but he emphasized that 7000 acres are but a drop in the bucket toward saving the timber supply when it is considered that there are 6,000,000 acres of idle land in the New England states, of which 2,000,000 acres are said to be in the State of New Hampshire. In all the New England states, he said, but 1000 acres per year are being planted with forest trees. Mr. Ayres said, in part:

"In view of the pressing timber situation in the United States it is time we all realized what a timber shortage means. Everything made of wood has doubled in value in the last 10 years, not because of the war, but because of the scarcity of material in the woods. Four-fifths of all the standing timber of the United States is located west of the Rocky Mountains, the eastern supplies having been almost completely exhausted; at the same time four-fifths of the population of the United States live east of the Rocky Mountains. From state after state the timber supply has disappeared and in these states there are 10,000,000 acres of idle, unproductive forest land."

"Taking New England as a whole, 85 per cent of all timber used is imported; New Hampshire and Vermont produce only half of what they consume. Taking the United States as a whole we are consuming timber four and one-half times as fast as it grows. There must come an end to this, and the end is a timber shortage."

"One of the refreshing signs of the time is that the water companies throughout New England and elsewhere have quite generally begun to plant their watersheds with forest trees. The object is primarily to protect the watersheds and keep pure the supply in the reservoirs. The largest plantations have been made by the Metropolitan Water Board of Boston and vicinity, that has restocked with white pine and other forest trees approximately 1800 acres; and the New Haven Water Company, that has planted 1800 acres."

Figures presented by Mr. Ayres showed that water companies in Connecticut have planted 3608 acres of watershed with forest trees. Massachusetts comes second, with 2659 acres, and then follow Vermont with 536, New Hampshire with 335 and Maine with 70. In concluding, the speaker said:

"Massachusetts is one of the few states in the Union that has a definite planning program. Its Legislature appropriated \$3,000,000, to be expended during 15 years, to acquire and plant 100,000 acres of idle forest land. This must be only a beginning, however. It is a pleasure to report that the experiment in Massachusetts under the Forestry Department appears to be working out admirably. Let every New England citizen help to improve the situation in his state."

DRY LAW MENACED BY MEASURE  
BEFORE NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 13 (Special)

New Hampshire prohibitionists are stirred over the attempt in the Legislature to pass a new law on search warrants, which has been introduced by Representative Robert J. Doyle, chairman of the House Committee on Revision of Statutes. This bill is characterized by dry leaders as "an effort to break down the prohibition law."

One section of the bill, to which there is strong opposition, provides that "all goods and property obtained by search without a search warrant legally issued shall be returned to the owner thereof; all evidence or information obtained through search without a search warrant legally issued shall be excluded in any proceeding brought before the court."

Another section obliges a complainant to furnish "competent evidence" before a warrant may be issued to search for the evidence. The present search-warrant law directs an officer of the law to search for property "believed to have been fraudulently obtained."

The application of this proposed statute to the enforcement of the dry laws may be understood by noting that the dry laws in this State permit prohibition officers "to arrest, without warrant and on view, a person violating any law relating to intoxicating liquor." With the proposed statute in effect, a prohibition officer might see a bootlegger delivering liquor. He might arrest him and find the liquor. But he would have to give the liquor back to the bootlegger, and whatever "evidence or information" he got by the search must be excluded from any court.

Another instance might be noted in the run-running case tried in the New Hampshire district United States court

Jan 22 of an automobile party which entered New Hampshire from Maine, and stopped on the bridge to pay toll. Officers searched the car on suspicion, and found 225 bottles of liquor. The automobile tried to escape, but the police jumped on the running-board. The men in the automobile were arrested and dealt with according to the evidence found. There had been neither time nor opportunity to swear out the complaint upon "competent evidence," for there was no evidence until the car was searched. Had the proposed search warrant law been in effect, the officers would have been under the necessity of returning to the rum-runners the 225 bottles, and all the information and evidence would have been excluded from any court. As it was, the rum-runners in this particular case were sentenced.

"This new law will make New Hampshire a rum-runners' paradise," said one of the prohibition leaders to newspapermen.

"Our people do not want the dry laws loosely enforced or non-enforced. This bill is vicious and no part of it is capable of amendment to any good purpose. The only reasonable thing to do with it is to kill it."

Notwithstanding this criticism, it is understood that the revision of statutes committee favors the bill and that its consideration will be a matter of bitter contention in both branches of the Legislature.

**CANDY LUNCHEON SODA**  
8:30 A. M.—11:30 P. M.

**Catherine Gannon**

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Waffles

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## TURKEY ACQUITTED IF PACT IS RATIFIED. AVERS DR. BARTON

Allied Powers Confess Willing-  
ness to Admit to Sisterhood of  
Nations, He Says

"Turkey was tried at Lausanne, and if the treaty drawn up there be accepted—she was acquitted before the highest present world tribunal. The former allied powers, in expressing their willingness to sign that treaty, confessed themselves ready to admit Turkey to the sisterhood of nations. At present the conference is at an end—that is, it is temporarily adjourned—but a few secretaries remain behind to provide the basis for calling it together again once it becomes apparent that the problems under consideration cannot be settled by another war. War is unlikely. The French are fully occupied in the Ruhr. The Italians fear unmanageable complications should they enter such a conflict. And in Great Britain there is an increasing sentiment against war for any purpose—and in favor of withdrawing as soon as possible, all troops from Asia Minor and from many other of the outposts of the British Empire."

In these words Dr. James L. Barton, of the American Board of Foreign Missions and long a resident of Turkey, summarized the present Near Eastern situation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. Dr. Barton arrived in America recently after attending for several weeks the conference at Lausanne, following which he visited Turkey and the Near East. He returned to Boston again this morning after having been in conference with State Department officials in Washington in regard to the Near Eastern situation.

Invited to New Place  
"Whether we like it or not," said Dr. Barton, "Turkey has been invited to a new place in the councils of the world, a place of equality such as she has never held before. In the treaty which the Allies agreed to sign with the Turks the powers promised to refrain, hereafter, from all use of force in dealing with Turkey, the Nation was invited to membership in the League of Nations, and in every particular was placed upon an equal footing with other western powers. In view of this agreement—which has not as yet been ratified—there remains but one course open in dealing with the Turks. That is the course of moral coercion. How

effectively such a program will work, where the Turks are concerned, is a very real question. But, up to the present, it has never been tried and it is at least worth the trying."

When asked what effect American participation might have upon the Near Eastern situation, Dr. Barton said: "I was never more convinced than now—after this latest trip to Europe—that European nations can never—by tugging at their own bootstraps—extricate themselves from their present difficulties. America lost what I believe is the greatest opportunity which has ever come to her, when, last fall, our Government refused to participate in the Lausanne Conference. This means no disparagement of Ambassador Child—but he was in Lausanne as a 'note taker'—to use Lloyd George's terminology."

His Presence an Assurance  
Had Secretary Hughes—with a picked delegation—gone to Lausanne, at the time of the conference with the foreign ministers of other powers, the very fact of his presence would have assured to this country the leadership in settling the difficult situations which arose. The fact is that when a European diplomat stands up in a conference of European diplomats and talks of moral issues, there is apt to be an international snicker pass around the green table. Moral issues—the support of them—is credited to a wish to advance a nation's own interests, and at Lausanne I saw session after session where moral questions were passed by because their settlement involved no material gain for the particular nation or nations engaged.

Dr. Barton asserted his belief that there is a rising tide of informed public opinion in the United States which was insisting upon American participation in European affairs as the only means for their solution. In the end," he said, "it may appear that the whole economic and moral future of the country is involved in the question of our participation. And if we considered it worth while to send some 2,000,000 men to France to do a negative part of this war job, it seems logical that we should stay in until the constructive aspects of it are carried through."

SECOND TRADE CRUISE PLANNED  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Reports from the California-South American cruise are encouraging to commercial and business interests that the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is perfecting plans for a similar trade excursion down the west coast of Mexico. This tour, the most extensive one, is primarily a friendly visit rather than an order-taking business trip, although its value countries is already manifest.

## PRESIDENT OPPOSES COAL EXPORT BAN

Embargo on Canadian Shipments  
Not Approved—New York  
Needs to Be Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 13—On the eve of the hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission here at 10 a. m. tomorrow, relative to the proposal of Gen. George W. Goethals, state fuel administrator, for an embargo on exportation of anthracite coal to Washington, unofficial word comes from Washington that President Harding and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, are inclined to disapprove shutting off coal shipments to the neighbor on the north.

A special Washington dispatch to the Tribune today says that while no authoritative statement has been made, there is reason to believe that the request for an embargo, made by Governor Smith, will be considered, but that the situation will be handled in some other way than that proposed by the New York executive.

Federal Government officials, it is said, plan to work out a solution through a new allocation of cars and coal shipments which will take care of the needs of New York State and at the same time not cut Canada off from American coal.

If the problem can be solved through larger shipments into New York and use of more cars, it is the purpose of Government officials to do it, the more especially as it will not be many days until the demand for coal from part of the United States will begin to slacken with the approach of spring.

General Goethals and E. R. Wadleigh, Federal Fuel Administrator, are expected to confer before the meeting tomorrow. It is said that the federal officials believe the difficulty to be due to a shortage of transportation facilities rather than any excessive diversion of coal to Canada.

It is generally believed that the Interstate Commerce Commission, after the hearing, will take some action to get coal to northern New York. An attempt also may be made to secure a voluntary agreement between the coal operators and the railroads to bring coal into the areas where it is most needed.

Ontario Receiving Coal  
Beyond Its Allotment

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Although news dispatches from the United States daily tell of hardships due to lack of coal, Ontario dealers are getting more coal than their allotment from over the border.

Consumers here are told that the long haul and the consequent high freight received by the United States railroads has something to do with this, but, generally, it is agreed that it is foolish to trust to an indefinite continuance of such a condition.

The theory that Canada might be self-supporting in the matter of fuel, if she so desired, meanwhile finds new exponents. Individual coal consumers in Ontario are striving to obtain every possible ounce of United States anthracite to tide them through the most severe part of the winter; economists are urging organization of mines and railways to make Canada independent in this respect. They cite the precariousness of the United States supply in view of the possibility of strikes; the probability of an embargo being placed on exports by Congress; and the necessity of building up the freight business of Canadian-owned railways if they are to yield a profit instead of a deficit.

Soft Coal Used  
A domestic coal association has been formed, and its aims and objects now have exponents all over Ontario; an outline of the association's proposals has been sent to members of the Federal Cabinet at Ottawa. George P. Graham, acting Minister of Railways, and Sir Henry Thornton, head of the nationally-owned railway lines, are requested to unite to make sufficient Canadian coal available for the needs of all Ontario consumers.

This is the first time in history that Ontario domestic users have had to content themselves with using a percentage of soft coal in heating their homes, and this in spite of the fact that there is no restriction on international coal commerce and that there are now and have been for many months no labor troubles. Steam coal is not satisfactory for house furnaces, and even some of the anthracite which has been imported has been a poor grade of unsifted and scrapings. Canada's best coal, standardized and guaranteed, would be a much better purchase than steam coal or poor quality United States anthracite. If proposals of the Domestic Coal Association are feasible, it could be provided to the Ontario consumer at a price that

would compensate in a measure for any difference in quality.

The newly organized coal association proposes that coal distribution in Canada and the development of freight revenue on Government-owned railways be made a joint enterprise. The Government-owned lines are largely transcontinental. Canada's coal is mainly in the west, the largest field being at Drumheller in Alberta, the quality of which is fairly good. There is ample fuel in the western fields to supply Ontario at the rate of 800 or 1000 trainloads annually.

At present a score of millions of dollars are spent by Ontario coal users in United States fuel, and many millions in freight are annually paid to United States railroads, while railroads owned by the Canadian people annually report a deficit of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000.

The rate proposed for transporting the western coal is about half what is now charged for similar haulage, but it is pointed out that the Government could, if it would, so organize the season's traffic on the transcontinental lines that coal could be carried in off-peak periods. Nothing is proposed so far by way of filling the trains which must travel light to the west to be loaded with coal.

## MASANO HANIHARA BESPEAKS EQUALITY

"No Unfair Discriminations on  
Account of Race," Is Theme  
of Japanese Ambassador

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 (By The Associated Press)—Lack of knowledge of the facts and lack of understanding of each nation's motives were reasons ascribed by Masano Hanihara, newly appointed Ambassador from Japan, for differences between the American and Japanese peoples.

The Ambassador, speaking at a dinner in his honor given by the Japanese Society of America and S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General, coupled this statement with another to the effect that Japan never would ask of the United States anything impossible or unreasonable.

Lands Arment Pact  
He gave the highest praise to the armament agreements concluded at Washington and said they already had evidenced their practical value. He said in part:

With regard to our particular countries there are no vital interests that conflict. It is true that there is a question between us—and probably that is the only question which has been and still is to some extent vexing the minds of our peoples. Difficult as it may be, it is not more than many other things else due to a lack of an accurate knowledge of the actual facts in the case and to the lack of a proper understanding of each other's motives and desires on the part of those who discuss the subject, or who hear it discussed. Ignorance and distrust are the worst enemies of concord.

During the last Great War Japan has been accused, time and again, of being disloyal to the cause of the Allies, while in fact she has remained loyal and cheerfully one of the most faithful and helpful. Then again we have been charged with non-execution of our promises. Here, I do not see how charges ever been justified or verified in the light of solid facts that have been disclosed? No, never.

Fair Treatment Sought  
Now, then, I trust you will believe me when I say that Japan has never asked anything that is impossible or unreasonable, in spite of occasional insinuations to the contrary. We know too well that even if you were asked, yours is not a country to yield to any demand or request from outside which is not just or reasonable.

All that we want is to be accorded the same fair treatment you accord to other people; in other words, no unfair discriminations on account of race or nationality. We ask no more, no less. On the other hand, I know that you want always to be fair and friendly to us just as much as we desire you to be. If that is known and understood, as I believe it is today, I do not see why we should feel so uneasy about the question which has been much exaggerated and exploited. Our common sense, our mutual trust and our good will to each other will surely enable us to find a way to its solution which is fair and satisfactory to all concerned.

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## THEFT INSURANCE CALLED CRIME AID

New York Police Commissioner  
Warns of "Faked" Burglaries  
Careless Exposures

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner, in an address before the Furriers' Security Alliance of the United States, has proposed a working agreement between the fur and silk industries as a basis for co-operation with the police in their efforts to reduce trade robberies.

Burglary insurance, in many cases, is responsible for such crimes, said the commissioner. He said:

There are two classes of burglaries. One class is the burglary that never takes place and are merely faked by the insured to collect their insurance and those burglaries that take place because of the indifference of the insured, who fail to take proper precautions to safeguard their property once it is covered by insurance.

Burglary insurance companies, for the amount of insurance they exact should be required to protect the property insured. You will say, "But that will mean their confederates outside. That is not true. Losses would be reduced by proper protection to such an extent that the rates would be reduced."

Commissioner Enright said it was astonishing to see how carelessly hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods were left exposed to robbery by the occupants of loft buildings. He said the records showed that many persons of debatable integrity work as elevator men and as employees in loft buildings where fortunes in furs, silks, and jewelry were stored without the least security from burglary. He added:

Why should you submit to having thieves in your buildings? You demand the landlords of your buildings that they take the fingerprints of their employees and the police department will tell you if you have any thieves planning to work as elevator men and as employees in loft buildings where fortunes in furs, silks, and jewelry were stored without the least security from burglary. He added:

I believe that the only way of reforming a criminal is to let him pay his price in full.

## RAIL PROSPERITY SEEN FOR CANADA

President of the National Lines  
Thinks Deficits Can Be Cut

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 13 (Special)—That the peoples railways will soon cease to be a drag on the public purse, was the opinion of Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, expressed during an address to the Canadian Club yesterday.

Sir Henry was confident that with the consolidation of the various companies now owned by the people of Canada, the annual deficits can be reduced in the near future to reasonable proportions. "We not only can develop Canada into a great and opulent

empire, but can make the national railway property a thing of use and pride to the Dominion," he said.

Regarding the choice of headquarters, he declared he personally was responsible for the selection of Montreal. For the development of agricultural lands there was a necessity for a consistent and continuous policy of constructing branch lines, he said, where most needed, in order to give the farmers an opportunity of getting their grain to the markets.

"Embarrassing questions are continually arising with reference to the export of coal from the United States," said Sir Henry, "the national railways of Canada will leave nothing undone to hasten the day when the people of Canada will not be dependent on the United States for their coal supply."

## LINCOLN REGARDED AS LIGHT TO WORLD

President Asserts Emancipator Is  
Example to Those Who Would  
Preserve Civilization

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The President led other officials of the Government in paying tribute to Abraham Lincoln yesterday. At the celebration held under the auspices of the Lincoln Memorial Association last evening he said, in part, linking the past with the present:

One cannot have failed to note that as the fortunes of mankind have confronted tribulation and distress, the minds of men have turned to this son of the yearning, eager, earnest, simple people and have sought in the story of his life for guidance in the hour of humanity's trial. To me this has been a portent of hope, a justification of faith, a reason for confidence that men will not only guide the bark of civilization through the storms which beset it, but will at last bring it into the port of a better and happy day.

Lincoln has appealed to them as one who manifestly was brought forth with the destiny or consecrated by an infinite hand to render a particular service, to save a nation, to emancipate a people to preserve in the world the fruits of the American experiment in and for democracy. Surely it is not strange that the eyes and the interest of the world should turn to him now, when all mankind feels the need of such leadership, and service and direction as he gave.

The test of civilization which has to be met today was referred to by President Harding in these words:

A world, a civilization, an epoch—these are facing the better need of the moral purpose, the noble aspirations, the high courage, that he interpreted to our America in the days of the higher, the nobler, the spiritual universe. Turning now in the midst of the wreckage to seek for whatever can be trusted as safe and strong and lasting, it is not to be wondered that people turn anew to the pages of Lincoln's story.

The call of the world today is for preservation of the civilization which is the best judgment of the intelligence since the world began.

GERMAN TRADE FIGURES  
BERLIN, Feb. 13—The Federal Statistical Office reports that in 1922 German imports amounted to approximately \$200,000,000, gold marks, while the exports were valued at 4,000,000,000 gold marks.

## SOVIET RECOGNITION FORECASTS PERSIST

Official American Position.  
However, Remains  
Unchanged

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—From sources not fully identified come continual reports that the United States is approaching the moment of recognition of Soviet Russia. The reports are not authorized. Neither does the American Government know anything about a new agreement between the Soviet Government and the American Relief Association, as reported from Moscow. Relief measures, so far as is known here, are proceeding under the Riga agreement worked out between the American Relief Association and the Soviet Government when supplies were first being sent to combat the famine. The only radical change that has been made is that the feeding of adults has been stopped and that only children are now being cared for.

It was officially stated recently that the Administration has not received reports of a sufficiently encouraging nature from Russia to warrant expectation of speedy recognition of the Soviet Government. There is no bar to private trade with Russia, it was pointed out, but those who undertake it understand that they do so at their own risk. No protection can be assured by the Government.

As evidence of the unsatisfactory conditions still prevailing in Russia, although there has been admittedly a change in the right direction, the experience of William Thompson, who recently withdrew as financial adviser of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, was cited. Mr. Thompson believed the something might be done to bring about better trade relations between Russia and the United States, but after a visit to Russia and an investigation of economic changes there, he returned convinced that the time for American participation in Russian affairs had not arrived. The failure of the so-called Kusa experiment and its effect upon the American colonists has been noted by the Administration.

On the other side of the Russian account book, however, there are to be set down certain encouraging facts regarding the revival of Russian foreign trade. According to a report which has reached the United States, arrangements are being made for a Russian exhibit at the Lyons fair, and permission has been received from the French Government for the All-Russian Co-operative Society, Ltd., not only to exhibit at Lyons but to open a permanent shop in Paris. The first actual sale of Russian furs has recently been held there and the Russians believe that this is the beginning of the establishment of regular trade relations between Russians and French. The same concern which is now establishing a branch in Paris already has one in London. The plan is for the Russians to export furs, skins, bristles, pills, feathers, and other products and to receive in return agricultural implements, technical instruments, and various manufactured products.

DANES OPEN MELBOURNE BUREAU  
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Scandinavians in Australia have erected a bureau in Melbourne where Scandinavian companies from Scandinavian countries can get help in the way of procuring employment, and so forth. At present there appear to be openings for farm hands and women servants only, but Scandinavians are very much liked.

## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in London

LONDON, Feb. 13  
CHESTERFIELD HOUSE has been the center of attraction here this week, even the Salvation Army band stopping and serenading there with hymns—all because of a baby. However, it is not every day that a popular prince, as we present the King and Queen with their first grandson, so a certain amount of curiosity as well as interest is perhaps justifiable. People wonder whether the new arrival is to be called Harry George Edward David, as all these princes are, or a few more besides? His title also has been a matter for discussion. In Victorian days he would have been called His Royal Highness, but that title was abolished in 1917. The Times, which usually knows all about these things, says he will be a prince. The Westminster Gazette will not even allow him "honorable," unless or until the King issues a special royal warrant on the matter.

The commanding commercial building in the Strand, London, designed by the American architect, Harvey Corbett, for Irving T. Bush, is now approaching completion. An imposing stone carving on its southern front has been unveiled. This carving depicts the idealized ship of commerce, with swelling sails and immense stern lamp. It is some 80 feet above the ground, but is so proportioned that the details are easily seen. Carved on one side are the names of five distinguished Americans—Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Hamilton, and Franklin. On the other are those of a corresponding number of Englishmen—Chatham, Burke, Canning, Bright, and Bryce. The American names need no comment. The English ones are those of men who have helped forward the peace of the world. The Earl of Chatham opposed the policy which led to the American War of Independence. Edmund Burke used his great powers of oratory to advocate conciliation. Viscount Canning claimed initiative in recognizing the independence of the Spanish colonies in South America. John Bright stood for unrestricted trade. Lord Bryce's inclusion in this company is, no doubt, due to his authorship of "The American Commonwealth" and to the great work that he did in the interests of a better understanding between the two countries.

The Prince of Wales has added to his other distinctions that of being one of the few members of a royal house who is also a wholesale trader, he being admitted to the ancient and honorable Grocers Company of the City of London. The Grocers Company dates back to the fourteenth century and is a result of the combination of the pepperers and spicers who in 1345 amalgamated into the Fraternity of St. Anthony and afterwards under the modern title became one of London's 12 great livery companies. The word grocer, which first appears in the records of the company is 1373, was originally engrosser (or wholesaler) as opposed to the retail dealers who were known as "regators." Grocers Hall—the headquarters of the company—is in Princess Street opposite the Bank.

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of England and it was here that the Prince of Wales was admitted a member of the company on January 24 last.

Walking down Bishopsgate about 7 o'clock the other evening, the writer happened to pass the church of St. Ethelburga, that quaint old Saxon church which dates back to Saxon times, and seeing that the doors were open and people going in he ventured to inquire what was going on. It appeared that there was to be a harpsichord recital at that very hour. Never having heard a harpsichord and not evening feeling quite sure what it was, he walked in and took a seat. Presently the lights were lowered and a lady took her seat at the instrument. Commencing with a Bach suite she played with the most delightful precision works by Purcell, Scarlatti, and Mozart and other less familiar names. When finally she ceased he could hardly believe that he had been listening to this wonderful instrument for more than an hour. Sitting in the dimly lighted silence of the old church, one listened to the music of the past, played on an instrument that today is a rarity.

The County Hall on the south side of Westminster Bridge has been added to the list of London's sights. It is all complete with its stately illustrated guide and attendants who will marshal the sightseers into groups and escort them between the hours of 1:30 and 3:30, (when it is supposed the members of the London County Council will be safely lunching), over the great £3,500,000 building. They will be able to see the Council Chamber of which rather a grave drawback is, that only those in the neighborhood of the speaker can hear what is said. An experiment has just been made with electrophone ear attachments for the reporters, but only one of these managed to use these throughout the session. It is to be hoped that some means will soon be found to better the acoustic properties of this chamber. Apart from this the proportions of the building and all the interior decorations are very beautiful and well worth seeing.

An attempt is to be made at last to reduce some of the cumbersome titles of London banks to something like reasonable dimensions. The first to move is the London County, Westminster and Parrs Bank, which has given notice of intention to call its shareholders together next month to change its name to Westminster Bank, an appropriate designation, as the old London and Westminster Bank, which it recalls, was the first of all the joint stock banks in London. The complication in titles has arisen from amalgamations in the past. It is so frequent here, and causes so much unnecessary trouble, that it may be hoped the present movement for simplification will extend.

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## Labrador: What It Offers to the Cheerful Giver

By DR. WILFRED GRENFELL  
MY BROTHER had recently to advertise for a new cook: he added so in these uncommon terms: "Cook wanted: a knowledge of cooking desirable; cheerfulness essential."

Now "cheerfulness" is just the one thing I have labored for a good many years to make possible in Labrador; and it is thanks to eminently cheerful and cheering helpers the wide world over, that these labors have resulted in any success.

By the way, it was Labrador about which I was asked to write a few words. I have written and talked so much on this subject, that to find anything left unsaid is a trifle hard. If you have read a book called "A Labrador Doctor," published by Houghton Mifflin Company in America, you will know almost as much about the country as I know myself.

### Discovered by Vikings

If you haven't, and if you don't mean to read it either, let me try in the small space that now remains to sum up the knowledge I have gained. Labrador is a good country; no spot of it lies further north than the Orkney Islands; much of it lies south of London. Discovered by Vikings, populated for 1000 years by warring "Indians" and the "raw-meat eaters," whom they contemptuously dubbed "Eskimos" (about one man to the square 100 miles), it now belongs to Newfoundland, Great Britain's oldest colony. There are still 1000 Eskimos, huddled in the extreme north, whither they were driven by their foes. The latter are even more rare today. The Eskimos are merry, plucky, little fellows. The bulk of the inhabitants, however, are British descendants of British sea rovers, living on the sea, year in, year out, in more senses than one. The whale is not the only mammal that, wearied of treading the hard, dry land, has returned to live by fishing where the fish are chubbier. Four, 20,000 Labradorites go "down north" from Newfoundland, Canada, and America, to fish in the summer only; the rest are permanent residents, and, therefore, known as "Liveries." Un-schooled, superstitious, prejudiced, poor to a degree, and, in the eyes of the English unemployed—yes, but plucky, patient, patriotic, grateful, and cheerful to a degree equally foreign to the understanding of an average English millionaire.

The falls of the Grand River eclipse Niagara, being twice as high,

and it has fjords that put even the Norwegian into the shade. The innumerable rivers teem with salmon and trout. Its future as a mining country cannot be determined till a more thorough survey has been made—so far it has been only very spasmodic. Large deposits of iron are known to lie in the Mealy Mountains, and in the vast basin of the Hamilton River, while unlimited water power would run all the transportation and machinery necessary. The cold is not so extreme as further from the coast: Winnipeg and Edmonton are far colder in winter. The latitude insures as much sunlight as in England, and the snow covering for six months reflects every ray of light and doubles it.

The river valleys, and fjord sides also south of 56 deg. N. lat., are lined with good spruce, fir and birch timber. It is easy to camp anywhere. Several young Englishmen and many Americans have come out and spent the winter with us. Without exception they have loved the experience. Skiing and snowshoeing are extraordinarily exciting, while our splendid sledge dogs afford a mode of progression that is one continuous sport, enjoyed by them as much as by us. The element of intense affection for their masters is exactly the same with our large and powerful variety as with the homeliest pet dog, while their skill in piloting and endurance is phenomenal.

### An International Association

As for our work, it began in 1892, when from the deck of a 50-ton ketch, in which I was trying to bring help to the banking fishermen, we ran into a fjord, and for the first time realized that the country carried an English-speaking population. At the invitation of the Newfoundland Government, who helped with a small annual subsidy, we took up regular work the following year, crossing and recrossing the Atlantic at first every year in our own little boat. From that has grown up a string of little hospitals and nursing stations, and two large children's homes for orphans and derelicts, now in operation over 1000 miles of coast and in north Newfoundland also. Synchronously industrial, educational, agricultural and other forms of social science have increasingly been undertaken. At a new era of hope for its people has been induced. The management lies in the hands of an international association, incorporated in England, America, Canada, and Newfoundland, and supported by men of good will in each country.



The First Track, Adelboden

Photograph by E. Gyger

## The Man on Skis

THE man on skis, more swift of foot than Hermes, cuts through the snowy desert of the high Alps, like a black thunderbolt through a fleecy sky. He breaks a path which none will tread, a gulch which the shadows of the early afternoon will fill with blue, an unmolested stream, a fallen heaven. His ski trail will last only until the wind blows or the snow falls again, so slight a thing the tracery of man on this field of white.

When the red sun had risen over the mountains newly modeled by a two days' storm the man had zig-zagged a warm half hour to a vantage ground from whence he gazed upon a kingdom of glistening descents. He had chosen his course in varying gradients, bringing him at last to a familiar black fir, deep in the valley. Drawing a long breath he had given himself the little impetus which is carrying him many miles and much of the way so swiftly through the sifted crystals that the snow breaks over him like spray over a bath. He rejoices in the dazzle and in the rush. He thinks himself like a bird, for now he skims, now soars, now dips. Then how like a driven ship he seems; and his prow ever seeks unpledged seas. He would be a Magellan circling every mountain, from crest to bed, in careful spirals.

### International Standard Colors for Commercial Use

Every time a woman goes into a department store and buys a spool of colored silk, she is using, although she does not realize it, the results of the work of the Textile Color Card Association, whose managing director is a woman, Margaret Hayden Rorke.

The story of the standardization of color for commercial uses is an interesting one, and the story of Mrs. Rorke's work for the association is equally interesting. Briefly, the Textile Color Card was designed to simplify color work by standardizing colors for the textile and allied industries so that the standard name or standard number will always signify the color so designated by the card.

The association is the only one of its kind in America, and among its members are members of industries not only in this country, but in Canada, England, Japan, Germany, New Zealand, Switzerland, Australia, Italy, South Africa, and Mexico.

"The association," said Mrs. Rorke, "was what you might call a war baby. That is, it came to birth during the war. Europe had long ago developed a system of color cards—expressions of fashion and color experts—which was used as a source of color inspiration, but it lacked co-ordination of effort. In spite of the fact that America had developed a great textile industry, she depended principally on these countries' foreign color cards for color guidance.

But in 1914 came the war, and with it the sudden cutting off of these foreign cards, and then our country was wakened to the fact of their complete dependence on foreign countries. Representatives of the silk, cotton,

wool, and millinery industries met and formed an organization, altruistic in character, which would act as a source of color information, and would also create American color cards.

"For years before this, there had been a great deal of confusion about colors. No two persons meant the same thing when they described a shade, such as turquoise, for example. To mention one instance, silk people could not make stockings to match the fashionable colors in shoes. There was a great need for a color language—one that would be understood by all. Feeling that this would result in a great economic benefit to industry, the color card was made."

### Wire for "S. 7123"

One of the most interesting things about the card is its simplicity. There are 133 standard colors given on the card, each one with a number. The colors, white, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, gray, black, are numbered up to nine. O means "no change." Then, if a manufacturer wishes to make lavender, he finds it in the color card, and that it is numbered "S. 7123." This means that violet, which is seven, has been used in combination with one, which is white, and two, which is red. The last figure, which is three, indicates the strength of the color designated by the first three figures.

The cable system is simple too. Each color has a cable number, so that members all over the world can

cable for "S. 6153," which is turquoise, without even mentioning the shade.

Each spring and autumn the association issues a card indicating what colors will be fashionable in the coming season. Mrs. Rorke chooses them, and makes her decisions in many interesting ways.

### Spring Styles in Color

"For the spring color card," she explained, "there are several Persian shades and some beautiful Egyptian blues. I decided that these would be favorites because of the fact that there seemed to be a swinging to Oriental things in the preceding season. The predominance of Paisley in trimming, the trend of the drama, the recent explorations in Egypt, arousing interest in that country, all were considered.

"I make up most of the names for the new shades myself. I try to make the names as colorful as the shades they designate. Many of the names are taken from nature—from woods, birds, animals and flowers."

Mrs. Rorke studies with color experts at the Metropolitan Museum in this city, and with color men all over America in her work of getting out the cards. She was educated to be a musician and has done some writing.

On the board of advisors of the Color Card Association are Richard F. Bach of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and representatives of all textile, leather, and feather industries. It is in short a mighty effort in international business co-operation, which is widening its scope daily with important and far-reaching results.

## Copra, Little Known Chief Product of South Sea Islands

IT WAS only the other day that I was talking with a man who didn't seem to know much about copra. He had a hazy idea that it was a South Sea Island product, but whether it was a fish, an insect, or a fruit . . . well, he admitted he was hazy on the subject.

Copra is simply the dried kernel of the ripe coconut.

Island commerce centers around the production of copra. Pearl and trochus shell, rubber and fruit are secondary considerations. From time of planting coconuts until a crop is harvested is about seven years in the western Pacific groups. The trees need no attention, and hurricanes alone are to be feared. They occur so rarely as to be negligible. The labor required to split and dry the nuts is not hard. The current price is somewhere within the vicinity of \$23 a ton "on the beach." It is estimated in Tonga that one tree will produce annually 300 coconuts. Fifteen hundred nuts go to the ton. The best approved method of planting is 40 trees to the acre; so copra growing at current prices offers a return of roughly \$240 an acre. In Fiji the ground is grassed, and after the trees have reached a certain height cattle are turned into the pastures. Thus there is a double return. The "low" islands, that is, those of purely coral formation, are reputed to produce the best nuts, and the atolls of Tonga and Marquessa are practically covered with trees which have grown from "self-sown" seed. These are the common property of the natives, and most of the trade in these places is done on a copra basis.

Attached to every trader-house in the islands is a copra shed and huge drying platforms for the trader will sometimes purchase "green" copra and attend the drying process himself. In out of the way islands hundreds of tons of the product is stored until such time as a ship is available. The arrival of a vessel for its six-monthly cargo means a gala week for the whole population. Usually the copra is bagged before shipment, but if the output is sufficient it is dumped loose into the holds. The trader is not the only person who deals in copra, for the man who runs the little jumpy picture show in the village has usually a good store of dried nuts. They take the place of metal currency for admission to the island "movies."

Writers who drift through the Pacific are always enthusiastic on the smells of the islands. Actually, the perfume of the South Seas is the "perfume" of coconut oil. Hot, pungent, and clinging, the air in a copra shed, once sniffed, will never be forgotten. It is a small apart; even as hay has its lingering memory and the interior of a Stewart Island fish cleaning shed its distinct points, so has copra its perfume.

Of copra producing areas, tiny little Nukunon in the Tonga group has the reputation of producing the largest coconuts in the world. They are wonderful nuts. I know. Once I drank milk from one of them, and I can never pass a coconut in a green-grocer's without an intense longing for the shade of the trees on that long mountain peak.



## A Leader Among French Women

London, England  
Special Correspondence  
MADAME AVRIL DE SAINTE CROIX, who visited London recently to attend the biennial board meetings of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, is a notable figure in France. The rescue work, which her friend and contemporary, Mrs. Josephine Butler, carried out in England in the early eighties, is now being performed by Mme. de Sainte Croix in France.

In 1916, being appointed a member of the Committee of Labor in the Ministry of Munitions, Mme. de Sainte Croix took up the cause of industrial women workers with profound enthusiasm, and not only visited many factories and workshops, but founded, with the help of friends, a number of women's canteens and rest rooms in Paris and in the provinces. Of late years Mme. de Sainte Croix's activities have become markedly international. President of the National Council of Women in France since the passing of Mme. Jules Siegfried, in June of last year, she attends all the meetings of the International Council of Women, and has also acted as delegate from the French Government at the International Conference of Red Cross Societies, held at Paris in 1921.

France has not been unmindful of its distinguished countrywoman's many public services. In 1919, Mme. de Sainte Croix was awarded the Grand Médaille d'Or de l'Assistance Publique for exceptional services; in 1920, she was made a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur,

and, in 1922, was appointed French assessor on the Committee for the Traffic in Women and Children, appointed by the League of Nations.

"French women take a great interest in the League of Nations," Mme. de Sainte Croix told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "All the chief women's organizations in France combined together to nominate me as assessor on the committee dealing with the traffic in women and children. It cannot be long delayed before a Frenchwoman becomes appointed as delegate to the Assembly itself."

"French women, in spite of their votelessness, are amongst the most advanced women in the world. The law was opened to them in 1900, and French women lawyers were not only the earliest to become qualified, but have since won for themselves brilliant successes at the bar. Their skill in commercial life has for long been proverbial, and now that French women are eligible for election to tribunals and chambers of commerce, it is highly probable that within one great French woman financier will shortly make her appearance in the business world."

"French women have been accused of apathy in connection with the suffrage. But, if this accusation was true in the past, it no longer holds good in the present. Votes for women is a very vital issue in France today, and the subject is being discussed amongst all classes."

"There has been a definite suffrage movement in France since 1900. Before that date, and especially at the time of the Revolution, it was chiefly

men, with two or three notable exceptions, who worked for woman's suffrage, basing their policy on the Marquis de Condorcet's famous maxim: 'There can be no Government without representation of women.'

Perhaps one reason why Frenchwomen have not busied themselves more upon this matter is because they already wield a great deal of political power, even if unofficially. Every French minister has one or more parliamentary committees under his jurisdiction, and upon these committees women invariably sit. Women have also taken part in various royal commissions.

"The defeat of the recent Woman's Suffrage Bill in our Senate, by 456 votes to 134, is naturally a disappointment, especially as the bill had already successfully passed the Chamber of Deputies. But we are by no means disheartened. We have a strong body of male supporters in the Chamber of Deputies, who have formed themselves into a suffrage group, 138 strong out of 500 members. They concentrate their attention almost exclusively upon women's interests. This group is presided over by M. Godart, successor to M. Jules Siegfried. Its members are now preparing a new suffrage bill on similar lines to the older one, but with a few slight modifications, and this bill will shortly be presented in the Chamber of Deputies."

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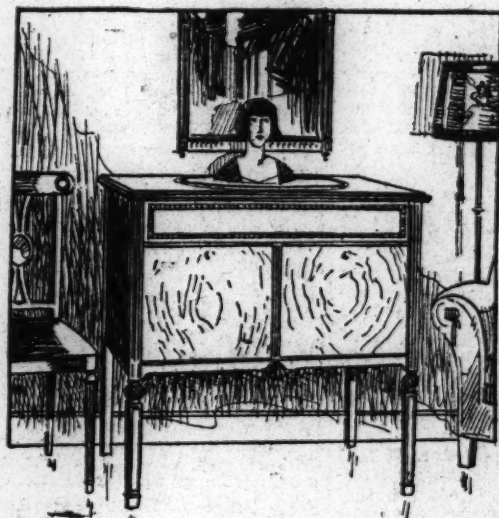
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## KANSAS UNIVERSITY INQUIRY BARES VIVISECTION CRUELTY

Condition of Pens and Animals Declared Unwarranted  
—Children Lose Pets When \$1 Bonus Is Offered

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Inhumane treatment of dogs obtained for vivisection at the University of Kansas, and efforts to hamper investigation of the treatment given such animals, were uncovered in an investigation made by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. A humane worker of Lawrence, Kan., in a recent survey of the situation there.

Looked doors barred the way to all the entrances in the lower half of the so-called "animal house," situated just off the car line, the hill south of Fowler Shops and Commons, which is the center of vivisection at Kansas University, and when the investigators finally gained access to one of the rooms, Stanislaus van Meensel, the animal keeper, refused them permission to go farther.

The room was almost filled by a cage containing half a dozen Indian monkeys, in front of which a doctor was making observations. The gasping of the largest monkey, which snapped at the others that approached the corner where it crouched, led the correspondent to believe that it was the subject of medical experimentation, though the doctor present declared the monkeys "were not for vivisection purposes," and that he was "just observing them."

Permission to go further behind the locked doors, where dogs were barking frantically, was refused by the attendant, who said if he opened a door he "would lose his job at the university."

**Dogs Had to Be Quieted**  
He said the monkeys were fed daily and that the turtle, put in the cage as a "plaything," was also attended to, though no water for it was visible.

Though refused permission to see the conditions under which the animals were kept, or the medical experiments actually in process, two young students who had come down the short stairway from the floor above, told the visitors they had just finished an operation on a dog for blood-pressure, extending stained hands in corroboration. An anesthetic had been given the dog, they said, because, as one of them declared, "he wouldn't have kept still if we hadn't."

In the middle of the conversation, the two students, who were hardly more than boys, as though by a warning turned and ran upstairs, where they slammed and locked the door. It was later verified that they had done this on a warning signal from Mr. van Meensel, the keeper.

The dogs obtained for experimental purposes at Kansas University are confined till the time for their vivisection in an enclosure, fenced with wire 10 feet high, on the top of which added entanglements have been placed, about the distance of a city block away from the "animal house." The drab shack in which they are kept has been called "the most pitiful spot in Kansas."

The pen is a long, low shed with a single window, covered with wire netting. Through this foot-square aperture the stalls inside appear to be perfectly bare boards, without straw, despite January weather. Five dogs in the enclosure greeted the visitors with howls. The bones on the ground were dry and clean, no scrap of meat clinging to them. The sides of the small wooden drinking trough for the dogs were green with slime. The animal

## Records Unearthed in Edinburgh Shed New Light on Sir Walter Scott

(Continued from Page 1)

one of whom became the Duchess of Gordon, who was a hostess of the poet Burns during his sojourn in Edinburgh. With Hyndford's close Sir Walter Scott was well acquainted, long before he entered it in 1801 to be made a Freemason in Lodge St. David. His mother, Anne Rutherford, had spent her girlhood there, and as a youth he was often at her old home visiting his uncle, Dr. Daniel Rutherford. He was a visitor, also, near the door, with his "Aunt Jessie," at the social parties of Anne, Countess of Balcarres, where he became acquainted with her daughter, Lady Anne Lindsay, the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray."

In 1838 the lodge room was re-inaugurated, and dedicated to David Ramsay Hay. It was to him that Sir Walter Scott entrusted all the "limning and blazoning" of the interior of Abbotsford.

**Grandfather of Darwin**  
Sir Walter Scott's father was initiated in the lodge in 1754, the same year as Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of Charles Darwin, the naturalist. He never became Master of the lodge, though, once in 1785, he took the chair in the absence of the Master and one, Robert Scott, probably his elder brother, was initiated.

The lodge was the mother lodge of the Earl of Dalkeith, afterward Duke of Buccleuch, the novelist's constant friend and correspondent. James and John Ballantyne also were frequent attendants and Scott had been brought into contact with them in connection with the publishing of the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." His friend, Andrew Plummer of Mid-dlesex, scholar and antiquary, and his private tutor, James French and James Mitchell, were also members.

The records of the lodge show that Sir Walter Scott was frequently at the lodge and that "he was often called on to add his mite to the harmony of the evening, when he would electrify his audience by some quaint story illustrating the character of his countrymen or by the power of his wit and humor, shedding around him a halo of pleasure which there were no man of his day more capable of doing."

On June 4, 1816, Scott, in the absence of the Master of Lothian, Provincial Grand Master of Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwick-shires, laid the foundation stone of a new lodgeroom at Selkirk, and was

O. O. Stoland, head of the physiology department of the University, arranged at his proposal at the request of the chancellor, it was admitted that the animal keeper, Mr. Van Meensel, had signaled the two students to run upstairs. Dr. Stoland declared the man had thereby exceeded his authority, and that if he, Dr. Stoland, had been there, he would have allowed the investigators to enter the locked rooms. He asserted that five boys had been present at the last part of the operation that day. Animals, he said, are put under an anesthetic from which they are in no case allowed to come out.

Dr. Stoland added that public pounds are the main source of supply for animals. He said dogs shipped from these pounds were often starving when they reached the university. The Kansas State law provides that anyone who mistreats an animal, who

**Pens Filled in Odd Ways**  
Instances have multiplied of the careless or ill-considered methods adopted in replenishing animals in this pen, to take the place of those vivisectioned. Some dogs are brought from other towns in boxes or crates. A railway employee told how, in one instance, a crate came from Hiawatha, Kan., with 16 dogs in it, in which, he declared, "there was about room for six dogs if they had been treated right."

The university is in the market for dogs at \$1 each. Many instances are told of children's pets being taken by unscrupulous dealers. A certain colored man has made himself notorious in the town; a humane worker told the writer she followed him one day on complaint that he had made off with a pet fox terrier. At the inclosure he saw he was followed, and threw the animal he carried over the 10-foot wall, so that the dog was in the pen when the worker arrived, and identification with the 30 or so other dogs was difficult. The pet was rescued, however.

Horace Hollingsberry, a well-known citizen of Lawrence, inspected the pen in a period of extreme heat last July. Speaking to the writer he said:

I found all the dogs in one inclosure. Two of the dogs had incisions about four inches long on their throats in front. They were weak and coughing. I understand these incisions were made for "blood tests."

One thing that I couldn't forget was the drinking place. It was an unusually hot day. In the bottom of the wooden trough I saw about three inches of green scum. While I watched the dogs kept going to this scum and licking it, trying to get a drink. I could find no other drinking place.

Prof. John Lee of Kansas University, speaking to the correspondent, expressed astonishment that the dogs were kept in one pen. Professor Lee was president of the local humane society during its existence. He said:

A year ago I was called by telephone and asked to go to the pen. At that time the dogs were all kept in one inclosure. Several big dogs had killed two little ones in a fight, and another had been chewed so badly that it could not walk. It was lying on its side in the pen. I went up to the office of the dean of administration, Prof. F. J. Kelly, and reported the situation to him.

That very afternoon the carpenters were over there, making the separate runways. Several other professors have complained to me about the conditions under which the dogs are kept. Public, Supposedly, Welcome  
I was given to understand the public was welcome to attend any experiment at any time. A record of the dogs should be kept, with a complete description and as to the methods of obtaining them. This would eliminate the traffic in children's pets.

In a subsequent interview with Dr.



"inflicts unnecessary cruelty upon it, or unnecessarily fails to provide it with proper food, drink, shelter or protection from the weather" shall be imprisoned not exceeding a year, or be fined not to exceed \$250, or suffer both penalties.

### News in Brief

**Chicago**—Who is to pay for double-decking South Water Street for a distance of about a mile and for striking out a half block of buildings for this distance, all at a cost of nearly \$300,000,000? is a question the Circuit Court of Cook County has been asked to settle, condemnation of property proceedings having been launched to start the improvement.

**Chicago**—Steps to bring about a closer affiliation among hotel men of Europe and this country are planned to be taken at the annual meeting of the American Hotel Association in the United States and Canada next November, to which the International Hotel Alliance of Europe has just been invited to be represented.

**Cincinnati**—O—Employees of the Ault & Wiborg Co., manufacturers of printing inks and varnishes, have been placed on a profit-sharing basis. The initial semi-annual dividend, just declared, gives 451 employees an aggregate of \$60,000. Employees in branch plants in 15 other cities will also receive dividend allotments. "The profit-sharing plan for our employees has been adopted as a permanent policy in recognition of their loyalty," Mr. Ault stated.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—Announcement is made that regular passenger boat service will be re-established on the upper Mississippi River this spring by the Mississippi & Ohio Steamboat Company of St. Louis, Mo. Two side-wheelers, each with 76-passenger capacity, will be used. The Twin Cities River Transit Company, which began operations on a minor scale last season, has announced that several package freight transports will run the upper river this season.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—The Nebraska Legislature may provide a system of rural credits, and just now the members are debating between several suggested methods. If the State issues its own bonds it must amend its constitution, since the present law limit upon bonded indebtedness that may be incurred would not permit raising enough money to finance the proposition.

**Topeka, Kan.**—The problem of the tenant and absentee landlords is receiving serious attention in the Legislature looking toward a solution of some of the problems.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—Morals and patriotism would be taught in a special course of instruction in the public schools of Arkansas under a bill introduced in the lower house of the State Legislature by Mrs. S. J. Hunt of Pine Bluff, one of the two women members of the General Assembly. The bill is sponsored by various women's organizations.

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## NOAH WEBSTER'S BIRTHPLACE ON THE WAY TO RESTORATION

Old Farmhouse at West Hartford, Conn., Once the Home of Eminent Lexicographer

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13 (Special).—Within a few months the house in which Noah Webster was born 165 years ago will be restored to its original state. Recently its foundation was strengthened by the present owner of the property, H. A. Hamilton, put the condition of the house in such a state as to require extensive repairs in the interior and exterior to restore it to its original condition.

What will be done with the property after repairs on it are made Mr. Webster. It has often been said that Webster supported himself and his large family during the 38 years he was engaged in compiling his dictionary by the small royalties of a cent per copy, that came to him from the sale of his popular spelling book.

**Began His Dictionary**  
It was in 1806 that he set down to his work on the American Dictionary of the English Language. Complete absorption in his work, which could



Birthplace of Noah Webster at West Hartford, Conn., and Portrait of Lexicographer

yield him nothing until it was completed, crippled his resources and in 1812 he removed, for economy's sake, from New Haven, where he had gone from West Hartford, to Amherst, Mass. During the next 10 years he nearly completed the bulk of the dictionary. He returned to New Haven and, in 1824, he took with him a son and set out for Europe for the purpose of consulting men and books.

At that time he had a slender form, with a black coat, black small clothes, black silk stockings, moving back and forth, with his hands behind him, evidently in a state of meditation most of the time. He was a curious, quaint appearing man, strangely in contrast with the prevailing forms and aspects in Europe.

The dictionary was published three years after his return to America. It passed through one revision in 1840 and he was still at work on it in 1848 when he passed on. "The language of a Nation," says Webster in his introduction to his first dictionary, "is the common property of the people, and no individual has a right to make it his own. It is the medium of communication between men, it is important that the same written words and the same oral sounds, to express the same ideas, should be used by the whole nation. When any man, therefore, attempts to change the established orthography or pronunciation, except to correct palpable errors and produce uniformity by recalling wanderers into the pale of regular analogies, he offers an indignity to the Nation. No local practice, however respectable, will justify the attempt. There is great dignity, as well as propriety, in respecting the universal and long established usages of a Nation."

**Webster Worked Alone**  
"With these views of the subject I feel myself bound to reject all modern innovations which violate the established principles and analogies of the language, and destroy or impair the value of alphabetical writing. I have, therefore, endeavored to present to my fellow citizens the English language in its genuine purity, as we have received the inheritance from our ancestors, without removing a landmark. If the language is fatally destined to

Until the age of 14, Noah Webster worked on this farm with his father and brothers. He was determined to go to college, however, and against his father's wishes he was admitted to Yale in 1774. Webster's American Spelling Book was the first great venture of Webster in the literary line. In 1847 about 24,000,000 copies of the book had been published up to that time and the sale was averaging about 1,000,000 a year.

He made ventures in different directions, but returned to studies in languages, and finally embodied the results of his life time work in his

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be corrupted, I will not be an instrument of the mischief."  
The career of Webster illustrates many truths. He worked alone, and his solitariness was not wholly due to his idiosyncrasy. It was in part the penalty paid by a student of the time. The resolution and self reliance of an American was his, and so was the individuality. That such enterprises now are not conducted single handed is owing not to a lack of courage but to the greater complexity of life, the more constant sense of interdependence, the existence of greater solidarity in intellectual pursuits.

Webster was unable to believe that a company of scholars could ever be formed who could carry forward a revision of the Bible, and therefore, he made the attempt himself at one time in his life. Some estimate of his work in preparing the dictionary may be gained from the fact that the first edition contained 13,000 words and between 30,000 and 40,000 definitions. In fact, it was for his definitions that he, for many years, found favor among the scholars.

Webster wrought single-handed for 43 years at the study of language and for 28 years compiling his dictionary, never having an amanuensis until he was 80 years of age when, in revising, he felt that his eyes were not equal to the strain. All this time he had few means of support outside his own personal earnings and but small promise of help from any source.

## UTAH VACCINATORS PRESSING CAMPAIGN

Epidemic Alarm Sounded and  
Doctors Inoculate 36,000—  
Law Recape Pending

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 13 (Special).—Although there are fewer cases of "smallpox" in Salt Lake City than is said to be usual at this time of year, the State Board of Health has sounded the alarm and called for an epidemic. The medical machine, fortified by the use of pictures and posters representing the so-called ravages of the disease which have been spread broadcast over the city, even into the schools, have succeeded, in a measure, in their campaign, and no fewer than 36,000 have yielded to vaccination in the last 30 days. Many of the 36,000 are school children.

This is seen as the last and most determined attack on the anti-compulsory vaccination law. The campaign, launched just at this time, aims to break down, momentarily, the defense, and permit the passage of the bill pending in the Legislature which would repeal the law of 22 years' standing which has prohibited boards of health and education from enforcing compulsory vaccination. The repeal is sponsored by the State Board of Health and the State Welfare Commission.

Dr. T. B. Beatty, secretary of the State Board of Health, is ardently supporting the proposed repeal. In public statements he has declared that Salt Lake is now threatened with a smallpox epidemic. That statement has been questioned by the city board of health, bulletins from which state that there is less than the ordinary amount of smallpox in the city at the present time but what there is, is a virulent type.

The state, city, county and school health authorities have joined in the vaccination campaign. Physicians and nurses representing the various boards have visited business and industrial plants and offered to vaccinate free of charge. Standing offers have been made to vaccinate free of charge at the county hospital daily.

**CANADA'S REDISTRIBUTION BILL**  
VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence).—In preparation for the introduction of a redistribution bill in the Canadian Parliament, Liberal politicians are urging the Federal Government to recommend that Vancouver Island be represented in the House of Commons in future by three members. At present there are two complete constituencies on the island and half of a third.

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## RECONSTRUCTION WILL AID AUSTRIA

Dr. Zimmerman Says That Immense Obstacles in Its Path Will Surely Be Overcome

VIENNA, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence).—After four weeks' exhaustive study of the financial and economic situation, Dr. Zimmermann, General Commissioner of the League of Nations for Austria, says he has reached the deliberate conclusion that although immense obstacles must still be overcome, it will yet be possible for Austria to work her way out of her present difficulties to a happier future.

Austria will undoubtedly obtain the necessary credits, either provisionally or in long-term loans. It is impossible to assume the contrary. All the powers recognize that the restoration of Austria is a political problem of the highest importance. This implies that all the signatories to the Geneva protocol will do everything to secure the credits action.

The second source of strength in the reconstruction work lies in Austria. The task which the Republic has taken upon itself is tremendous. The people will support greatly from the effects of the reconstruction program, and many persons believe that to carry it out will be next to impossible. Two questions arise in this connection. Is another solution possible? and, secondly, what will be the inevitable consequences if the League of Nations plan miscarries?

As regards the first question, Dr. Zimmermann thinks the League of Nations proposals represent the only practicable project. As to the second question, he says that without any exaggeration, it must be declared that in such case all foreign credits will be completely lacking, including the support of every kind which Austria has been receiving in the past years. Without foreign credits, the Austrian Government will never be able to cover the budget deficits in the next years. The only alternative then will be to start up the bank-note printing presses again. The Austrian currency will then fall still lower; the imports of foodstuffs, coal and raw materials will become more difficult every day, or perhaps even impossible. The population will be reduced to the depths of despair, and finally a state of chaos will ensue threatening the peace of Central Europe. Under these circumstances every Austrian should do his utmost to support the carrying out of the Geneva program.

Dr. Zimmermann added that whilst the present economic difficulties are very great, there is no reason to doubt that Austria will overcome the economic crisis. This crisis is something bound to appear in every country where a disturbed currency is followed by a stabilization, and this is the case in Austria. But with the help of the Geneva action and the powerful work of the Government, together with the co-operation of all the classes in the country, these economic troubles may be surmounted. For peace and quiet in this part of Europe, even the most peaceful Austria is absolutely requisite, and if either economic or financial chaos should result here the consequences for the other powers of Europe are not to be foreseen.

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## BRITAIN SEEKS WITHIN EMPIRE NEW COTTON-GROWING AREAS

Enthusiasts Freely Predict That Queensland Will Become the Premier Producing Country

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 23.—There is a widely prevalent belief in Great Britain that a world's shortage of cotton is imminent. Sir Edgar Mackay, who has declared that within a few years the United States herself will be importing cotton, and all the British experts are inclined to agree that this is the case—unless in the interim some effective means for countering the ravages of the boll weevil have been discovered. Consequently, British cotton-spinning interests are actively searching for new sources of supply preferably within the confines of the British Empire.

**Sources of Supply**  
Hitherto the production of cotton in the British Empire, apart from the Sea Island cotton of the West Indies and the Indian varieties, which are in classes by themselves, has not been great. Uganda has led the way, but even this season when a bumper crop is expected, it is unlikely that the yield will be much over 100,000 bales.

Other parts of the British Empire in which cotton is past the experimental stage include Nyasaland where satisfactory long-staple upland cotton is becoming an increasingly important crop on the plantations. Northern Nigeria, too, has prospects which are excellent.

The Sudan has for many years produced excellent cotton, chiefly of the Egyptian type, and recent irrigation schemes should soon materially increase the output. In addition to the irrigation schemes the completion of the Kassala railway, which is promised for 1925, should open up the basin of the River Gash for the cultivation of cotton. This river though dry for the greater part of the year comes down in a spate during the Abyssinian rainy season, and floods many hundreds of thousands of acres of land suitable for the cultivation of cotton.

**The Australian Cotton Country**

A further source of supply is Australia. Here there is a belt of country, suitable for cotton, extending round the continent almost from Melbourne in the southeast to the opposite north-west corner. In Queensland last year 6000 acres were under cotton, and it is expected that next season this total will increase to 100,000 acres. Enthusiasts are freely prophesying that Queensland is destined to become the premier cotton growing country in the world. Mr. C. H. Chomley in his brochure "Australia: The Coming Cotton Country" asserts that a net profit of 26 10s. an acre can be obtained, even if the cultivator only gets 3d. per pound of seed cotton. If this be so, it is not surprising that cotton growing is so rapidly coming into favor in Queensland, especially when it is re-

membered that the Queensland Government guarantees a minimum price of 5½d. per pound to the producer.

From the above brief summary it will be seen that though the British Empire is rapidly increasing its output of cotton, it is unlikely that any appreciable addition will have been made to the world's output before 1925 at the earliest. Meanwhile, British experts are wondering where the Lancashire mills are to get their cotton from. They notice with some apprehension that the surplus of about 7,500,000 bales which was carried over after the 1921-22 season was reduced to 4,500,000 a year later. Unless there is a greatly increased American crop next season, it seems likely that the surplus will have almost disappeared by the beginning of 1924.

## PEOPLE OF BRITAIN DESIRE EXTENSION OF USE OF WIRELESS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 23.—A special committee of the Federation of British Industries has passed a resolution in which the Signatories urge the Government "immediately to grant facilities for the rapid development of long distance wireless communication, and are strongly of opinion that this would be best accomplished by means of private enterprise."

The reason for this step is that a special committee, formed by the British Government under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Lieut. Col. L. S. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, is now considering whether the industry should be nationalized, or whether licenses should be granted to private firms to erect and operate the wireless stations, but that licenses should be granted to private firms to communicate with the rest of the world. In spite of this decision, no licenses have so far been granted, although frequent applications have been made by the Wireless Industry.

The wireless industry in Great Britain has expressed its readiness to undertake the whole of the work in Great Britain and to provide all the necessary capital, at the same time giving the Post Office the right to take over any or all of the stations in case of emergency. The Federation of British Industries, therefore, anxious for a definite decision one way or the other.

## Motor Cars With Caterpillar Wheels Try to Cross Snowy Pyrenees

Avalanche Blocks the Way at Peyresourde Pass—  
Precipices Hidden by Darkness and Snow

PARIS, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Following hard on the heels of the setting of the Sahara desert by motor cars equipped with caterpillar wheels, has come an attempt this week by machines of the same type to cross some of the high mountain passes of the Pyrenees, now bedecked in their mantle of heavy snow.

A member of the expedition, writing from Toulouse, describes his experiences as follows:

On Monday we had to turn back when we had already almost reached the summit of the Peyresourde Pass, which we most certainly would have crossed had it not been for a huge avalanche which blocked our road.

As far as the Alpine pass is concerned, it was easy to negotiate, having ascertained this when we were on our way from Arreau, to Bagneres-de-Bigorre.

**Cars Attract Interest**

In spite of having arrived at the latter town very late in the night, we had made up our minds to make an early start. That was this morning. Well, we didn't make it, because the inhabitants of the town had shown such a strong desire to get a close-up view of the auto-caterpillars that we felt in duty bound to accede to their wish, specially in view of the magnificent welcome they had extended to our caravan.

So from dawn right up to the very moment of our departure it was a steady stream of people of all ages that besieged us and gazed with mingled curiosity and interest at the cars.

At last at 9 o'clock we took the Tourmalet road, not that we had any idea of being able successfully to negotiate this famous pass, our motive being rather to continue the experiments which we had begun the day before.

We pursued our way upward in the exquisite valley of Campan, a valley that seems, as it were, to have been hollowed out of the Pyrenean granite by some giant, and at the bottom of which were innumerable and sparsely scattered houses with quaint pointed roofs, looking for all the world like a lot of toys on a carpet of immaculate white.

After traveling through this beautiful scene for some time we reached Ste. Marie. The last of the villages we passed through after that was Grip.

**Battle Against Elements**  
Our three caterpillar cars tackled the task resolutely, going along at a fairly good rate, as the quality of the snow, though thicker than at Peyresourde, seemed better for them than on our advance was even rapid, as with the aid of a barometer which we had brought along we were able to ascertain that, starting from Bagneres-de-Bigorre at an altitude of 1900 feet we had at successive stages passed 4000 feet, 4500 feet, 5000 feet and we were still climbing. In front of us suddenly loomed the majestic Pic du Midi and, strange as it may seem, though the mountain was yet a few miles off it seemed as if it were quite close at hand.

The cars would dress themselves, short and prance a little, back away, and then start forward again, the effort resolving itself, as it were, into a battle between the genius of man and the

material elements, and yesterday the solution of the problem did not seem to be forthcoming. The snow had become so thick that all traces of the road were absolutely gone, nothing indicating that such a thing even existed. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the sun had already disappeared, while the precipices were disintegrating themselves under cover of the darkness and snow. It was best to turn back, so we consulted our barometers. They registered an altitude of 5600 feet. And so came to an end the first of the series of attempts to climb mountain passes in the height of winter.

Besides the sporting attraction that such an experience presents it should be one of great interest to those people who inhabit the mountainsides, as with it dawn many possibilities of communication which hitherto have been thought impossible. The second of the series of attempts will take place very shortly, and the experience gained at this first one will be utilized.

From observations made, it seems that in the soft deep snow which is characteristic of the Pyrenees the caterpillar wheels sink down into it almost completely, requiring a tremendous effort of considerable power to make the machine move at all. In countries like Canada and Switzerland, where there is considerable traffic by horse and sleigh, the surface of the snow offers better traveling conditions. But this is not so in the virgin Pyrenean passes, where, as has just been described, one loses all trace of the road even.

It is to be hoped that those responsible for these first trials will eventually succeed in attaining their goal.

## RAILROAD BODIES SCAN RELATIONS TO TRADE UNIONS

GENEVA, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The fact that international railway facilities are occupying considerable attention at the present moment is evidenced by two items of information just to hand.

It is reported from Bern that the subcommittee of the administrative council of the International Railway Union, which was constituted last autumn at Paris, in pursuance of a decision taken at Geneva, is engaged in studying relations with railway federations such as the German Association of Railway Administrations, the International Railway Wagon Federation, and the Federation for Circular Tickets. The subcommittee, which was placed under the direction of the Swiss federal railways authorities, intends to send out a circular requesting information as to the number of existing federations, their purpose, and the attitude they intend to adopt toward the union. When they have this information a report will be drawn up and submitted to the administrative council of the union. China

and Japan have decided to join the union on condition that Russia has also agreed to do so. Meanwhile, Mr. Tehtcherin has intimated that Russia is prepared to join.

Another body interested in railway communication which is actively pursuing its work is the railway committee of the commission on communications and transport of the League of Nations, now meeting in Paris to take the preliminary steps for the drawing up of a general convention concerning an international régime for railways, which was provided for by the Treaty of Versailles and demanded anew by the conferences of Barcelona and Genoa.

## ALBANIA WANTS ADVISERS NAMED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The League of Nations office of the Albanian Cabinet which was formed in December has appealed to the League to nominate not only a financial adviser, as had been requested by its predecessors, but also four more advisers for justice, education, public security and public works respectively. The League of Nations has already agreed to nominate the financial adviser, and his appointment is expected shortly. He, and the other experts, if nominated, will be given fullest powers for the reorganization of the country.

In this connection it may be remembered that Professor Sederholm, the well-known Finnish geological expert, was appointed in May last year to carry out an inquiry into the general situation in Albania. According to his report, even the most optimistic calculations show that at present there is an annual excess of the value of imports over that of exports to an extent of 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 gold francs. In order to improve the economic situation, sanitary conditions, more efficient administration, and better communications are absolutely essential. On the other hand, Professor Sederholm points out that Albania possesses a very valuable asset in its soil, which, although as yet undeveloped, is extremely productive.

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## TOURS AND TRAVEL



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## RYANS IMPROVE THEIR STANDING

## Move Up to Third Place in International Bowling Five- Man Team Competition

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12 (Special).—Two more leaders were displaced in the five-men class of the International Bowling Association tourney during the fourth night of tournament play. The Ryan quintet of St. Paul and the McNellis Athletic Club of Minneapolis took third and eighth places, respectively, in the team standings.

steadily improving games as their match progressed, the Ryans recorded the fine scores of 902, 945, and 989 for the high-game score and three-game total of the evening. Every man had good control of his ball, and combined his efforts for strong finishes, particularly on the last game. In decided

performance of the second high team of the evening, the McNellis five. This team started out with a 985 count, and continued its fast pace in the second contest, in which it marked up a 962 total, two 300 scores, adding steadily

With an opportunity to capture first place by securing 982 pins in their last game, enough to surpass the record set by the Lincoln Lites of Ft. Wayne on the opening night, the McNellis bowlers went all to pieces in their third attempt, and scored the meager total of 320, leaving them with a grand total of 2768.

The first seven leaders in the two-man team event retained their positions following the attacks of 48 doubles combinations on the pins during the day. The best total in this class was the 1200 score, made by F. McDowell and E. Getts of Minneapolis, rolling on the afternoon shift. Two other couples entered the first 10

A tie for fourth place in the individual class resulted when G. A. Ness of Minneapolis scored 643 for

His single game scores were all high and his efforts marked by smoothness and accuracy. Others who placed above the 600 mark were E. J. Studley, St. Paul; D. F. Nagel, Minneapolis, and Arthur Damsgard, St. Paul, the latter the only bowler of the day to break into the all-events prize class.

of the night before, combined with this six games in the doubles and singles today, resulted in the good grand total of 1776, which put him in seventh place. The five leaders in each event are as follows:

**FIVE-MEN TEAMS**

Lincoln Life, Fort Wayne, Ind.....	2328
V. Leathers, E. C. No. 1, Dubuque.....	2342

Home Plates No. 1, St. Paul.....	2830
Waterloo Alleys, Waterloo, Ia.....	2819
<b>TWO-MEN TEAMS</b>	
F. Lackner and E. Miller, St. Paul.....	1281
F. Zurcher and E. Kraft, Fort Wayne	1237
A. Manahl and F. Manahl, Waterloo.....	1223
A. Wilson and M. Meyers, Sioux Falls.....	1219
Cedärholm and Swanson, St. Paul.....	1210
<b>INDIVIDUAL</b>	
Ernest Démuella, St. Paul.....	670

Charles Behr, Minneapolis.....	647
Franx Florex, Minneapolis.....	643
F. Lackner, St. Paul.....	642

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## AMHERST STARTS

**AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 13**—Indoor baseball practice began at Amherst College yesterday afternoon in preparation for the southern trip. The turnout was large, including four letter men, Captain Booth, Leete, Perry

Leete, first-string pitcher, may not be eligible at the opening of the season, but Perry has been showing up well, as have several other pitching candidates. Several freshmen who played well in the under-class series early in the year are also promising material.

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# CONTINUED GOOD TONE DISPLAYED BY SECURITIES

## Sugar Issues Reach New High Levels in New York Stock Market

Opening prices in today's New York stock market were firm. The demand embraced a varied list, but was most effective in the steels, equipments, sugars, and a select list of rails. Gains of a point each were recorded by Crucible, United Fruit, Cuba Cane preferred and Texas & Pacific. Brooklyn Edison opened 1 1/4 higher.

Sugar stocks continued to mount to new high levels for the year. American Sugar advanced 2 points. Punta Alegre 1 1/2, Cuban American 1 1/2 and American Beet 1.

Republic Steel jumped 4 1/2 and Gulf 1 1/2. Rail shares continued in good demand, gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points having been made in the steels, equipments, sugars, and a select list of rails. Gains of a point each were recorded by Crucible, United Fruit, Cuba Cane preferred and Texas & Pacific. Brooklyn Edison opened 1 1/4 higher.

Foreign exchanges were irregular. Demand sterling was unchanged at \$4.83 1/2. French francs dropped 8 points to 6.15 for the franc and German marks were quoted at .0039 cents compared with .0035 on Saturday, and an extreme low of .0020.

North American climbed 3 1/2. Strong spots were Adams Express, General Electric, National Enamel, International Nickel preferred, Remington Typewriter and Atlantic Gulf, all up nearly 1 to 2 points.

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Forex Strong and Active  
The forenoon market was a mixture of fresh buying in some directions and profit-taking in others, but the main trend was upward.

Sales during the first hour totaled more than 400,000 shares, with industrial issues making the best response to improved trade conditions. Buying of sugar issues continued in aggressive fashion after a jump of 100 points in the quotations for raw sugar futures. Impressive strength also was shown by several other groups, notably equipments, public utilities, chemicals, and merchandising shares.

Weakness of New Haven, which lost about 3 points, was attributed to reports that the road was to be reorganized, but this was officially denied.

New York Air Brake was pushed up 4 1/2 points, while numerous other shares sold 2 to 3 1/2 points above Saturday's closing levels.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Short Covering Helps Rise

The shorts became alarmed at the rapid upward movement by all sorts of stocks, and their buying accelerated the pace of the advance in the afternoon. Equipments were bid for eagerly and the accumulation of the sugar issues continued on an enormous scale. South Porto Rico sugar gained 11 points. Federal Mining and Smelting preferred climbed 10 points on the announcement of an increase in the quarterly dividend from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. New York Air Brake was up 6, United Fruit 4 1/2, Punta Alegre Sugar 4 1/2, and Kresge 5 points.

New Haven Bonds Heavy

Conflicting price movements characterized today's early dealings in bonds. Speculative railroad mortgages and the sugar and public utility company lines were in demand but Bethlehem Steel and New Haven Railroad issues were heavy.

United States Government bonds were firm, some of the actively issues showing gains of 4 to 12 cents on the sugar and public utility company lines were in demand but Bethlehem Steel and New Haven Railroad issues were heavy.

The advance in railroad mortgages was led by International & Great Northern adjustment 6 per cent certificates, which advanced 1 1/4 points.

## BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Alpha Mines	High	Low	Last
Amal	10.00	9.75	9.85
Black Hawk	10.00	9.75	9.85
Butterfield	10.00	9.75	9.85
Butterfield	10.00	9.75	9.85
Butterfield	10.00	9.75	9.85
Butterfield	10.00	9.75	9.85
Butterfield	10.00	9.75	9.85
Butterfield	10.00	9.75	9.85
Butterfield	10.00	9.75	9.85
Butterfield	10.00	9.75	9.85

## FOREIGN SECURITIES

(Quoted by Shawmut Corp. of Boston)

Borrowed by Shanghai Municipal Corp. of Heston			
Loan 1909 (\$20)	5	1945	76 1/2
Loan 1908 (\$100)	5	1945	76 1/2
Loan 1907 (\$100)	5	1945	76 1/2
Cedu. Ser. (\$A10)	6	345	350
Ann. Prem. 1910	5	345	350
1911	5	345	350
1912	5	345	350
1913	5	345	350
1914	5	345	350
1915	5	345	350
1916	5	345	350
1917	5	345	350
1918	5	345	350
1919	5	345	350
1920	5	345	350
1921	5	345	350
1922	5	345	350
1923	5	345	350
1924	5	345	350
1925	5	345	350
1926	5	345	350
1927	5	345	350
1928	5	345	350
1929	5	345	350
1930	5	345	350
1931	5	345	350
1932	5	345	350
1933	5	345	350
1934	5	345	350
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1936	5	345	350
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2006	5	345	350
2007	5	345	350
2008	5	345	350
2009	5	345	350
2010	5	345	350
2011	5	345	350
2012	5	345	350
2013	5	345	350
2014	5	345	350
2015	5	345	350
2016	5	345	350
2017	5	345	350
2018	5	345	350
2019	5	345	350
2020	5	345	350
2021	5	345	350
2022	5	345	350
2023	5	345	350
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2101	5	345	350
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2104	5	345	350
2105	5	345	350
2106	5	345	350
2107	5	345	350
2108	5	345	350
2109	5	345	350
2110	5	345	350
2111	5	345	350
2112	5	345	350
2113	5	345	350
2114	5	345	350
2115	5	345	350
2116	5	345	350
2117	5	345	350
2118	5	345	350
2119	5	345	350
2120	5	345	350
2121	5	345	350
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2123	5	345	350
2124	5	345	350
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2159	5	345	350
2160	5	345	350
2161	5	345	350
2162	5	345	350
2163	5	345	350
2164	5	345	350
2165	5	345	350
2166	5	345	350
2167	5	345	350
2168	5	345	350
2169	5	345	350
2170	5	345	350
2171	5	345	350
2172	5	345	350
2173	5	345	350
2174	5	345	350
2175	5	345	350
2176	5	345	350
2177	5	345	350
2178	5	345	350
2179	5	345	350
2180	5	345	350
2181	5	345	350
2182	5	345	350
2183	5	345	350
2184	5	345	350
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2197	5	345	350
2198	5	345	350
2199	5	345	350
2200	5	345	350
2201	5	345	350
2202	5	345	350
2203	5	345	350
2204	5	345	350
2205	5	345	350
2206	5	345	350
2207	5	345	350
2208	5	345	350
2209	5	345	350
2210	5	345	350
2211	5	345	350
2212	5	345	350
2213	5	345	350
2214	5	345	350
2215	5	345	350
2216	5	345	350
2217	5	345	350
2218	5	345	350
2219	5	345	350
2220	5	345	350
2221	5	345	350
2222	5	345	350
2223	5	345	350
2224	5	345	350
2225	5	345	350
2226	5	345	350
2227	5	345	350
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2234	5	345	350
2235	5	345	350
2236	5	345	350
2237	5	345	350
2238	5	345	350
2239	5	345	350
2240	5	345	350
2241	5	345	350
2242	5	345	350
2243	5	345	350
2244	5	345	350
2245	5	345	350
2246	5	345	350
2247	5	345	350
2248	5	345	350
2249	5	345	350
2250	5	345	350
2251	5	345	350
2252	5	345	350
2253	5	345	350
2254	5	345	350
2255	5	345	350
2256	5	345	350
2257	5	345	350</

\*Draw.

Open High Low Last Prev

Mar	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev
Mar	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## NEW YORK CURE

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## NEW YORK CURE

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## NEW YORK CURE

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## NEW YORK CURE

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Products	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Adams Express	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## NEW YORK CURE

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
City Rio Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)



## GILLETTE RAZOR NET EARNINGS HOLD UP WELL

Total for 1922, Before Taxes,  
\$7,602,939, Equal to \$25.07  
a Share on Stock

The earnings report of the Gillette Safety Razor Company for the calendar year 1922 shows net earnings before taxes of \$7,602,939, compared with \$7,008,564 in 1921, \$6,803,407 in 1920, and \$6,025,350 in 1919. Earnings for the year were equal to \$25.07 a share on 308,170 shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1922, compared with \$25.43 a share on the 275,000 shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1921.

The comparative balance sheets as of Dec. 31 for the last three years follow:

ASSETS	1922	1921
Cash	\$4,089,477	\$2,434,437
Accounts receivable	6,772,013	5,345,448
Inventories	2,024,010	1,932,809
Investments	7,781,082	7,907,897
Real estate & buildings	3,008,587	2,970,057
Patents	4,238,000	4,238,000
Deferred charges	22,066,533	23,143,283
Total	\$30,915,699	\$23,700,000
LIABILITIES	1922	1921
Acceptance bonds	1,504,919	1,504,919
Accounts payable	45,717	265,873
Surplus	32,066,533	25,143,283
Total	\$33,577,169	\$26,914,075

\*Capital stock and surplus. Represented by 308,170 shares common stock having no par value.

### President's Remarks

J. E. Aldred, chairman, says in part to the shareholders:

"The company's razor sales for the year under review, while they do not equal those for 1921, show a gratifying increase over other normal years and prove not only the continued satisfactory distribution of the new improved Gillette razor, but also of the Brownie Type Gillette razor, which is sold to the consumer at prices ranging from 75c to \$1.

"The company's razor sales during 1921 reflected the 'stocking up' of the new improved and the Brownie razors by customers throughout the world, whereas 1922 shows a normal, steady demand.

"This wide distribution of Gillette razors, effected during the past five years, is resulting in a substantial increase in the company's blade sales. "Your company begins the year 1923 with orders on its books for 1,321,000 razors and 4,420,000 dozens extra blades.

"In passing we might mention that the cheap German-made imitations of our old type razor have practically disappeared from the markets of the world.

"The company's subsidiaries continue factors of importance in the problems of distribution. They have all improved their general standing during the year under review.

"Conditions in your company's plants have been kept up to a high standard during the year, and everything tending toward an advance in quality has been applied.

### Large Production Planned

"Perhaps the most important problem in connection with this department is the fact that with the continued increase in the demand for Gillette blades comes the necessity of planning for a larger blade production.

"Our present facilities in Boston are sufficient to provide for our anticipated requirements during 1923.

"Your company's directors must provide for 1924, however, and in this connection plans are now being prepared for the extension of our Building 'B' in the spring of 1923.

"The cost of the extension, including machinery and equipment, will be about \$1,200,000.

"There will be no new financing necessary in connection with this extension as the company's funds on hand are sufficient to provide for this.

"Your directors feel that your company is in a better and stronger position than ever before and that this position will continue to be strengthened and improved during the coming years, to which the management looks forward with interest and confidence."

## GERMANS LOSING BUSINESS HOLD IN SOUTH AMERICA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Germans are trying to hold their business in South America until the present stoppage of their resources and products is relieved.

The United States Department of Commerce, through its South American representatives, learns that the Germans are bidding contracts for steel and other commodities, though there is no prospect of delivery.

For a time they were able to have their bids accepted, but recently there has been a realization that such acceptance would merely mean indefinite delay and the Germans are accordingly losing their hold.

## NEW PERIOD OF INFLATION IS NOT FEDERAL VIEWPOINT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The United States Department of Commerce sees no indication that the United States is facing a period of inflation, although there are increases in the prices of a number of commodities.

Officials of the department believe, however, that there will be decreases in the price of others and that the average will not be so much higher than at present.

In the building trades there is a special condition due to the fact that the post-war ready-made has not been completed, and until this is done, high prices are going to continue.

### GREAT NORTHERN'S GAINS

Great Northern road continues to better its 1922 results by substantial margins. The estimated January gross of \$8,627,411 was an increase of \$2,730,407 (46 per cent) above January, 1922, and in addition a gain over December of \$98,546 (1 per cent) in place of the usual seasonal decline, which amounted to \$1,779,264 last year.

## FAIR 1922 RECORD FOR ROCK ISLAND

Liberal Reserve Policy Prevents  
Showing Any Earnings  
on Common

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in 1922 failed to earn preferred dividend requirements, but came within about \$896,000 of doing so. The surplus after charges for the 12 months was \$2,671,234, whereas dividend requirements on the \$4,600,000 of preferred stocks are \$3,567,700 per annum.

The record, however, is not as poor as appears on the face of it for the reason that Rock Island, during the fall months, set aside out of earnings very liberal reserves for maintenance of equipment to take care of work deferred during the shipmen's strike. In August \$600,000 was set up on this account and in succeeding months \$250,000 a month was so appropriated.

Irrespective of the actual amount of maintenance deferred during the strike and immediately thereafter, it is apparent that the liberal policy pursued in establishing the reserve made a difference of about \$1,600,000 in the final surplus available for dividends. But for this Rock Island would have shown a fairly substantial surplus for the \$4,359,723 common stock. In 1921 the balance for the common, after preferred dividends, was \$2.95 a share. Early in 1922 it appeared possible that results for the year would be fully as good as those for 1921.

Rock Island showed a large shrinkage in gross last year in comparison with 1921, chiefly as a result of the rate reductions on agricultural products put into effect early in 1922. It is estimated that rate reductions cost Rock Island \$8,475,000 based on the volume of traffic moving. The actual decrease in gross was \$14,186,118, or about 10 per cent compared with 1921. In spite of this, however, net after taxes was only \$2,668,426 smaller than in 1921, which reflects a favorable operating performance by the road in view of the conditions.

The current year has started off well for Rock Island. Its January car loadings showed a gain of 13.5 per cent over January, 1921, but this gain was relatively much less than that made by Atchafalaya and some other western roads.

For the first two weeks of January Rock Island's gross was \$478,000 ahead of the first two weeks of January, 1922, an increase of 12 per cent. The increase in freight revenue was 16.4 per cent but in passenger revenue only 7.3 per cent.

Passenger business has of late been on the increase as well as freight. With good crops and business conditions in Rock Island's territory, results for 1923, barring unforeseen developments, should be much better than those for last year.

## FURTHER ADVANCES IN THE REICHSBANK RATE ANTICIPATED

BERLIN (By Mail).—Though the Reichsbank rate is now the highest ever recorded for any issuing bank, further advances are expected. Recent advances from the 5 per cent in effect for more than seven years to 10 per cent Jan. 18, 1922, from 10 to 12 per cent Nov. 21, 1922, from 12 to 15 per cent Aug. 2, 1922, from 15 to 20 per cent July 28, 1922, from 20 to 25 per cent July 28, 1922, from 25 to 30 per cent July 28, 1922.

These advances reflect chaotic monetary conditions. Rates for call money averaged in December last 9.21 per cent, compared with 8.22 per cent in November, 4.50 per cent in January, 1921. Present rates are 14 per cent with 2 per cent monthly commissions, totaling 50 per cent annually.

With the newly issued municipal bonds paying up to 10 per cent, the Reichsbank could no longer sell treasury bills. It holds 80 per cent of the outstanding treasury bills, compared with 53 per cent at the beginning of 1922, so that 80 per cent of the total state deficit has been balanced by the printing press.

Now the additional budget providing expenses of 3,000,000,000 marks has been introduced, the Government will ask new credits from the Reichsbank, which must raise its rate to be able to sell the treasury bills to the public.

Credit demands have been increased by the new collapse of the mark which will work out in a soaring of prices and increase of circulation. A new advance of the Reichsbank rate will increase only costs of government credits. The Reichsbank holds now about 50 per cent of outstanding commercial bills.

## BEST SEASON'S WHEAT PRICE FOR SOME FUTURES

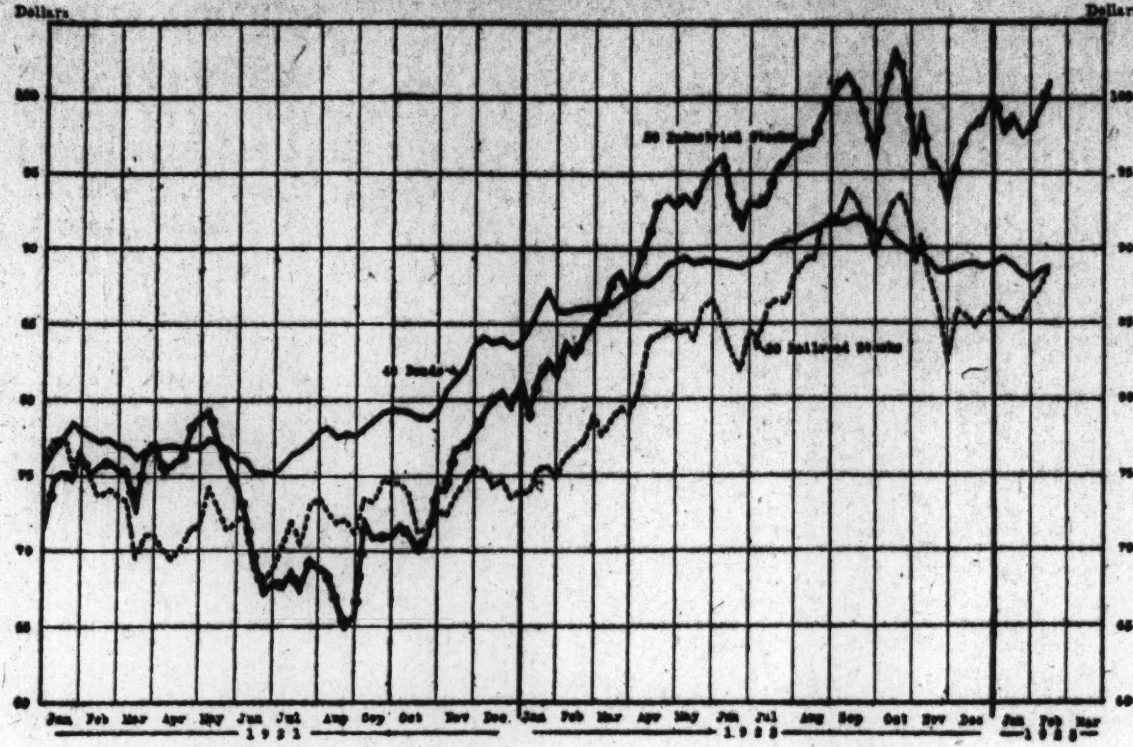
CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Wheat took a decided upward swing today during the early dealings, the market responding to advances yesterday at Liverpool and Winnipeg while exchanges in the United States were closed. July and September reached a new high price record for the season.

The opening, which ranged from 1/4 to 1 1/2 c. higher, with May \$1.23 1/4, 1/4 and July \$1.15 1/4 to 1 1/4 c., was followed by a moderate setback from first figures.

After opening 1/4 to 1/2 c. higher, May 77 to 77 1/2 c., corn dropped below Saturday's finish. Oats followed wheat, opening 1/4 to 1/2 c. higher, May 46 1/2 to 46 c. and later showed further gains before beginning to react. Provisions were easier.

CANADIAN WHEAT BEING HELD. WINNIPEG, Feb. 13.—Prairie farmers show no disposition to turn loose 100,000,000 bushels of wheat still in their hands. With another 30,000,000 bushels visible from eastern sources, the "hold your wheat" slogan was started by President Wood of the Alberta farmers' organization. They want \$1.50 wheat or nothing.

## SECURITY PRICES TURN UPWARD



The upturn which began during the last week in January in the prices of bonds and both classes of stocks is clearly shown on the chart. The average price of the 20 industrial stocks is clearly shown on the chart.

The average price of the 20 industrial stocks used in this compilation is now close to the level reached in September, 1922, following the almost uninterrupted rise of that year, and is only about 2 points below the still

higher level reached last October. The improvement in the railroad shares has not been quite so pronounced as compared with the levels of last fall, but railroad stocks have moved upward in no less decisive fashion.

The improvement in bond prices has been still more moderate and possibly has been retarded by the large volume of new securities offered during January.

## WEEKLY CANADIAN REVIEW OF TRADE AND FINANCES

### Important Financing Continues—

Exports Exceed Year Ago—

Some New Concerns

OTTAWA, Feb. 12 (Special).—Recent important financing by Canadian interests indicates a marked continuance of that industrial activity which was a feature of last year. St. Maurice Power Company has placed a \$9,026,600, 6 1/2 per cent 30-year first mortgage bond offering in New York, and also is trying out the London money market with an offering of \$200,000 6 1/2 per cent registered sterling debenture stock maturing in 1933. The latter venture into the London market is being watched with keen interest, for it only took about \$1,300,000 of Canadian securities last year.

### Heavy New Financing

An even more important piece of industrial financing was that undertaken by Harris, Forbes & Co., which has bought a \$10,000,000 issue of 20-year sinking fund gold bonds put out by Price Bros. & Co., Ltd. This is to provide funds for their large new pulp and paper and power developments. The transaction is one of the largest of its kind undertaken in years.

The city of Montreal has also sold in New York \$8,100,000 of its recent \$10,000,000 issue, the bids for which were recently refused. The cost to the city is 5.33 per cent. The same syndicate obtained an option on the \$7,900,000 balance of the main issue. The Minister of Railways announces that in all probability there will be an early issue of Canadian National Railway equipment bonds. The amount is not mentioned, but as orders for equipment have recently been authorized to the extent of \$15,000,000, the issue will probably be for this amount. The national system will provide its own securities, and sale will be made without the guarantee of the Canadian Government, the security offered being quite as good as that tendered by the important railway enterprise under similar conditions.

### Export Trade Better

Export trade continues good, much better than a year ago. Imports are also larger, with the United States getting its share of the increases. Difficulty in getting coal from the Republic prevents imports from being much larger than they are.

Reports of probable embargoes on the shipment of coal to this country have a disquieting effect and may lead to retaliatory measures in the form of restrictions on the export of power to the United States. The latter is the export of more than 2000 tons of coal a day throughout the year. A resolution calling for the prohibition of the export of power to the United States is now before Parliament, though it is not taken seriously.

The buoyancy of the national revenues is made evident by the Finance Department's January statement showing revenue for the 10 months of the fiscal year \$328,142,000, or \$9,652,000 over that for the corresponding period last year. The expenditure during the same time was \$6,200,000 less than for the corresponding months in 1921.

### Railways Doing Well

January was a satisfactory month for the railways, the Canadian Pacific reporting an increase of \$1,782,000 in earnings, and Canadian Nationals an increase of \$114,000. The Grand Trunk was also well to the fore. The heavy all-rail grain movement largely explains these increases.

The National Steel Car Company of Hamilton reports capacity operations, large orders having been received from both Canadian roads. The Canadian Pacific has also placed an order for engines in the United States.

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### This will be a good year for Canadian car equipment concerns.

General Motors announces that another subsidiary company has been organized with headquarters at Oshawa, Ont., known as the Cadillac Motor Company of Canada, the intention being to turn out a complete Canadian-built car. The corporation will also go more extensively into the providing of service stations.

### MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call Loans—Boston New York  
Renewal Rate—5 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Outside com'l paper—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Year money—5 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Customers' com'l loans—5 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Individual cus. com'l loans—5 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Today Yesterday  
Bar silver in New York—63 1/2c 63 1/2c  
Bar silver in London—26 1/2d 26 1/2d  
Mexican dollars—48 1/2c 48 1/2c  
Bar gold in London—88 1/2s 88 1/2s  
Domestic bar silver—99 1/2c 99 1/2c

### Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.  
Prime Eligible Bonds—3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
60-90 days—3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Under 30 days—3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Less Known Banks—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
60-90 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Under 30 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Eligible Private Banks—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
60-90 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Under 30 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%

### Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:  
P.C. P.C.  
Boston—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
New York—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Chicago—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
St. Louis—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Cleveland—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Richmond—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Philadelphia—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
San Francisco—4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
London—3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Paris—5% 5%  
Brussels—5% 5%  
Amsterdam—5% 5%  
Berlin—5% 5%  
Frankfurt—5% 5%  
Hamburg—5% 5%  
Copenhagen—5% 5%  
Stockholm—5% 5%  
Oslo—5% 5%  
Helsinki—5% 5%  
Lisbon—5% 5%

### Clearing House Figures

Exchanges—Boston New York  
Year ago today—\$48,000,000 \$49,000,000  
Balances—10,000,000 8,000,000  
Year ago today—10,000,000 8,000,000  
P. R. bank credit—\$647,408 \$7,000,000

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:  
Last Previous Parity  
Sterling—\$4.83 1/2 \$4.84 1/2 \$4.84 1/2  
Demand—4.83 1/2 4.84 1/2 4.84 1/2  
Cables—4.83 1/2 4.84 1/2 4.84 1/2  
France—163 1/2 163 1/2 163 1/2  
Gold francs—394 1/2 394 1/2 394 1/2  
Belgium—103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2  
Swiss francs—187 1/2 187 1/2 187 1/2  
Poincaré—187 1/2 187 1/2 187 1/2  
Belgian francs—103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2  
Kronen (Aust.)—0.14 1/2 0.14 1/2 0.14 1/2  
Denmark—18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2  
Norway—18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2  
Sweden—18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2  
Argentina—34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2  
Portugal—200 1/2 200 1/2 200 1/2  
Hungary—200 1/2 200 1/2 200 1/2  
Serbia—200 1/2 200 1/2 200 1/2  
Czechoslovak—200 1/2 200 1/2 200 1/2  
Rumania—200 1/2 200 1/2 200 1/2  
Yugoslavia—200 1/2 200 1/2 200 1/2  
Shanghai—7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2  
Hong Kong—5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2  
Bombay—5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2  
Yokohama—5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2  
Brazil—11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Uruguay—11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Chile—11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Peru—4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

\*Cents a thousand.

## FIRMING PRICES SLOW DOWN SALE OF COTTON GOODS

### Southern and Eastern Mills Are

Well Sold Ahead—Fancies

in Big Demand

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special).—Fluctuations of the raw cotton market proved a disturbing factor in primary cotton goods circles last week and kept the volume of buying down to lower figures than the previous week or two had shown. Interest was very active, however, in almost all sections of the market and price seemed the principal obstacle in the way of a very free movement of goods.

The mills, as a rule, are so well sold ahead that they have become very firm in their price attitude and are trying now to base their quotations on replacement costs as to raw cotton, rather than on the price at which the unused stocks now in hand stand them on the books.

### Southern Mills Sold Ahead

In this particular the southern mills are fully as well entrenched as to forward business as are the eastern manufacturers, and in many instances they are holding out stoutly for virtually the same prices as those asked by their New England competitors.

On 27-inch 64x68s, for example, the price was firm at 8 cents, and it was just as hard to get southern goods under that figure as it was to buy New England made fabric any less. There was some business put through on the 8-cent level, particularly on those days when the cotton market showed renewed strength, while on the 9.50-9.75 27-inch goods a fairly good business was done around 6 1/2 cents.

In the wide print cloth constructions the demand centered chiefly in the 38 1/2-inch 60x48s around 9 1/2 cents and in 35 1/2-inch 64x68s at 10 1/2 cents. Most of the dealing in the latter construction was done at the 10 1/2 cents level, though it was only on the days when raw cotton was weak that the mills would consider shading their 11-cent quotation.

Second hands were available in limited quantities at 10 1/2 cents, but for choice eastern-made goods of this construction, some of the Fall River mills were able to get as high as 11 1/2 cents. Fall River reported a moderate week, with sales estimated at 100,000 to 125,000 pieces, much of which consisted of the 38-inch low count constructions.

### Fine Goods Prices Firmer

There was a fairly good demand for twills and satens for use in the garment trades, and prices were very firm, it being hard just now to get anything in the way of early deliveries in these constructions.

Sheetings were relatively quiet, though prices were very firm and some dealing took place, especially on goods for rubberizing and leathering purposes, ultimately destined, in many instances, for use in the automotive trade.

In the fine goods division of the market the demand was brisk, but the mills are now becoming stiffer in their

price ideas and are insisting more and more on getting values for their goods more in line with the higher figures current on print cloths and other coarser goods.

As most of the fine goods mills are now fairly well sold into the summer months they are able to be more independent in their quotations and the fact that the volume of dealing this week in the fine goods markets has been less than during the preceding week is due chiefly to the unwillingness of buyers to meet the new ideas of value held by the mills.

### Big Demand for Fancies

There was some activity in pongees and some in voiles, but lawns did not move very freely, though what little business was put through was usually on a higher price level than before. Silk and cottons were in demand and spots were commanding a premium over the general market.

Fancies and novelties were as much wanted as ever and here the chief bone of contention was deliveries. Very few of the manufacturers can afford much of anything from their fancy looms before June or July, and that is too far ahead to meet the needs of many of the buyers.

Yarns have been more sluggish than one would think in view of the interest in all types of woven goods. Prices have remained unchanged but the buying has been restricted and confined to hand-to-mouth orders for quick delivery. The expected tire yarn demand has not yet developed any large volume, and spinners apparently do not look for any real activity in the yarn markets until the fabric makers come in for large enough quantities of yarn to take a considerable portion of the spindleage out of the market for several months.

Labor troubles in the cotton manufacturing industry itself are not so threatening as they were a few weeks ago. There seems every indication of a harmonious outcome as to the wage issue at Fall River, but uncertainty has arisen in another quarter by a threatened strike in garment-making circles, which, if it comes, may reduce consumption of cotton goods substantially and thus affect prices.

## PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, in his weekly index number service, shows the average movement, from week to week, (1) of the whole-sale prices of 200 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913. (Thus the peak of prices in May, 1920, exceeds pre-war prices, on the average, by 147 per cent, i. e., a dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war cents).

1917.....100  
1920.....147  
1922.....135  
January (low).....135  
1923.....  
January, week ending Jan. 12, 1923.....84.1  
January, week ending Jan. 19, 1923.....83.8  
January, week ending Jan. 26, 1923.....83.5  
February, week ending Feb. 2, 1923.....83.2  
February, week ending Feb. 9, 1923.....82.9  
(Copyright, Irving Fisher, 1923)

## HERCULES POWDER'S YEAR'S EARNINGS

The Hercules Powder Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net profits of \$2,264,896, after charges and taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$11.16 a share on \$14,200,000 common stock, compared with \$320,964, or \$3.48 a share on \$7,150,000 common in 1921.

Figures compare:  
Gross receipts \$18,728,887 1922 \$16,091,280 1920  
Net profits \$2,264,896 1922 \$320,964 1920  
Pref. divs. 867,620 1922 572,030 1920  
Surplus 1,597,276 1922 248,934 1920

\*After expenses, depreciation, taxes.

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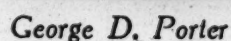
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### Position of the Farmers

He declares that unless they are allowed to earn a larger net return than they are now earning it will be impossible for the railways to earn enough money to provide enough loc-

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Wesley possessed, in particular, one quality which would recommend him as a fellow-traveler, for he himself says, "Although often grieved I am yet never fretful or anxious," and to this truly Christian habit, he attributes his longevity and happiness.

Riding pillion with John Wesley, one would be privileged to peep at the book ever in his hand. What a range was covered! Penn, Prior, Horace, Hume, Swedenborg, Rousseau, Voltaire; the history of Palmyra, travels in Egypt and in Abyssinia, were but a few. Upon many he passes judgment; some he praises. Of Ignatius Loyola, he says, "surely one of the greatest men ever engaged in a bad cause." To a remark of Rousseau that "young children never like old people," Wesley took exception, himself a child-lover.

He jots down a fine tribute to Marcus Aurelius; but one is conscious of indignation when he refers to "our heathen poet." Our great Shakespeare?

A merciful man, Wesley was considerate of his horses. He wastes, however, no time in sorrowing over their hardships. His horse casts a shoe. This is the moment to speak a word in season in the blacksmith's ear. Once he rejoices to be well mounted, when he overtakes a "serious" man who disagrees with him; for then, in spite of his effort to get away, Wesley kept at his side and for the rest of the journey "endeavored to show him his heart."

As he rode along eyes and tongue were alike alert. Nothing escaped him. Passing noblemen's estates, he makes remarks like this: "This man had forty thousand pounds a year. What has he now?" "Sic transit gloria mundi" was often the burden of his comment.

To the end Wesley remained a true son of the English Church. That he used other means than the pulpit to make his message heard is true. Hear his defiant challenge, "Church or no church, the people must be saved!" If he preached (always in gown and bands) in fields and market places, it was not entirely from choice, but because certain clergy refused their pulpits, and regular attendants complained that when Mr. Wesley preached there was such a crush! Above all, this was the way to reach the people. John Wesley, by birth an aristocrat, loved common men and women. Over them his soul yemen's whereas, he declared, time spent with the rich and learned was to him time wasted.

During fifty years John Wesley rode two hundred and fifty thousand miles, and preached forty thousand sermons. "He rideth well whom the grace of God carrieth," said Thomas à Kempis, whose book was often in Wesley's saddlebags.

## The Lingering Line

It is an immemorial delight, this pleasure in the lingering line, in the haunting couplet in the quatrain that will not let you forget. By sacrificing it, the new poetry has sacrificed something precious, something that a common instinct of mankind demands of the minstrel. It will not suffice for the new poets to deny that they are minstrels, to assert that they write for the eye, not to speak for the ear, that it is not their mission to emit pretty sounds, but so to present their vision of the world that it shall etch itself on men's minds with the bite of reality. Such a creed is admirable, but defective. It is defective because, in the first place, if the new poets did not write for the ear quite as much as the old poets, there would be no excuse even for rhythm. Any reader who is sensitive enough to care to read poetry is sensitive enough to hear it with his inward ear even as he sees it with his outward eye, and his after-pleasure, as it were, his lingering delight, will be in proportion as his ear catches the echo of the song. All poets are minstrels, still. Such a creed is defective, in the second place, because it has always been

the mission of genuine poets to impress their vision of the world vividly on mankind, though their vision included more, sometimes, than what the realist chooses to consider reality. There is nothing new in such an effort.

In slack ages of poetic inspiration, however, the versifiers have no vision of the world, but only of his pale mirrored reflections in visions dead and gone, and some jolt is needed to bring the poets back to first-hand observation. Such a jolt are the new poets. . . .

But the form of Spoon River is not conditioned by eternal needs, only by temporary ones. Its complete absence of loveliness, of lines that linger, will be its greatest handicap to immortality—for the poets today as much as ever is not in the pages of a book on a library shelf, but on the lips of men and women. A poem from which nobody ever quotes is a poem forgotten.

It is a little hard to see just why The Listeners is new poetry, except chronologically. Its odd, apparently simple but really intricate and triumphantly fluid metrical structure, so unified that there is no break from the first syllable to the last; its lyric romanticism of subject; its obvious delight in tune; even its occasional lapses into the ancient "poetic" vocabulary (the traveler "smote" the door, the listeners "harkened," and so on), are all a part of the nineteenth-century tradition of English verse. It is no more modern than La Belle Dame Sans Merci—which, to be sure, is quite modern indeed to some of us. And it has lyric beauty, it has lines of unforgettable musical loveliness, it creeps in through the ear and echoes in the memory. You surely remember the close:

Never the least stir made the listeners,  
Though every word he spoke  
Fell echoing through the shadowiness  
Of the still house  
From the old man left awake:  
Ay, they heard his foot upon the stair,  
And the sound of iron on stone,  
And how the stillness surged softly  
Backward,  
When the plunging hoofs were gone.

Is there really any loss of sharpness in the imagery here because of the rhyme and metre? Could any phrase of any rhythm, however free, render any better and more economically the peculiar noise of a horse turning on a hard drive and starting away in the night, than "the sound of iron on stone"? The last two lines, surely, are close to perfection. . . .

Already, it seems to me from my acquaintance with undergraduates and the just-graduated, vers libre is a little the cult of the middle-aged, while youth, the future, is swinging back gladly to the fetters of metre and rhyme, and probably forgetful that the public which awaits their effort has been prepared anew for poetry by this revolt from what was stale in tradition. . . . It was against the sham of second-hand mood and subject rather than the great truth of music and loveliness, that the new poets broke into unmetrical protest. They have done a brave and needed work—but they have produced astonishingly little quotable poetry, they have sung their way not far into the hearts of their listeners. The lingering, lovely line is not for them. —Walter Pritchard Eaton, in "Penguin Persons and Peppermints."

## The Workers

COGS in the great machine of industry, little human units of production, so often forgotten in the stress of manufacture—such are the men and women whom Robert Spencer depicts in his painting, "The Tower."

Of all the Delaware River School of artists, Spencer, alone, turns from the

## The Metaphor Habit

Metaphor becomes a habit with writers who wish to express more emotion than they feel, and who employ it as an ornament to statements that should be made plainly or not at all. Used thus, it is a false emphasis, like architectural ornaments in the wrong place. It demands of the reader an imaginative effort where

there has been no such effort in the writer, an answering emotion where there is none to be answered. And the reader gets the habit of refusing such effort and such emotion; he ceases even to be aware of metaphors that are used habitually. . . . By their sameness they destroy expectation, so that, even if the writer says anything in particular, it seems to be all generalities. —A. Clifton Brock.



"The Tower," From the Painting by Robert Spencer

## "Le Cœur Joyeux"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

BIEN des gens arrivent à voir plus clairement qu'autrefois qu'ils se sont privés de beaucoup de bonheur en supposant que le rire et la gaieté n'ont point de place légitime dans la vie religieuse. Les Ecritures font valoir l'importance du penser joyeux d'une manière positive; car sans aucun doute cette qualité est associée à la santé, à la guérison, de même qu'au bonheur et à la jouissance véritable. "Le cœur joyeux," suivant les Proverbes, "est un bon remède," il "embellit le visage," et fournit "un festin continu."

Presque tous les hommes connaissent le sourire joyeux, au moins par l'observation qu'ils en ont faite, s'ils n'en ont pas eux-mêmes l'expérience, ce qui montre une grande foi, même au milieu de difficultés qui peuvent sembler insurmontables. Le visage, seigneur fait le bonheur non seulement de celui qui peut maintenir une mine et une perspective souriantes, mais aussi de tous ceux qui en subissent l'influence agréable; car le penser qui crée un vaillant sourire amoindrit l'illusion de toutes difficultés. Celui qui peut aller plus loin et acquérir le "cœur joyeux" qui produit le rire spontané, alors que l'épreuve semble difficile ou douloureuse, est entré dans le sentier qui conduit à la conquête et à la joie spirituelle.

Le rire joyeux repose sur une base qui est plus scientifique et qui le rend plus véritablement démontrable que cela n'est apparent de prime abord, peut-être. Ainsi qu'on le définit ordinairement, le rire est provoqué par ce qui frappe la pensée comme plaisamment absurde, bien que, d'un point de vue purement humain, cela exprime souvent une simple satisfaction ou une gaieté irréfléchie. Quelqu'un a dit que le rire est un transport secret qui provient de la comparaison que l'on fait de soi-même avec quelque chose qui est au-dessous de soi. Ce sentiment de supériorité donne naissance aux dérisions cruelles du sens matériel mortel, qui, en vertu de la croyance, se fait une réalité du malheur d'autrui. Lorsqu'on le comprend bien, cependant, le bonheur qui occasionne le rire tend à élever la pensée jusqu'à entrer en alliance triomphante avec le divin pouvoir infini; car le vrai sentiment de supériorité ne peut venir que si l'on perçoit l'homme en tant qu'image et ressemblance de Dieu. Aucun sentiment de supériorité à l'égard de quelque autre personne dans le malheur ne communique jamais de vrai sens du rire, qui jaillit plutôt de la joie qu'inspire la supériorité de l'homme spirituel à l'égard de toute croyance matérielle et de la connaissance de l'incompatibilité extrême qui existe entre l'homme et l'homme fait à la ressemblance de Dieu. Ce fut, sans aucun doute, cette vraie perception de la supériorité du spirituel et réel sur tout égarement du sens matériel sans exception qui mit le psalmiste à même de faire, concernant l'Entendement divin et le pouvoir qu'il a de détruire les mauvaises croyances, la déclaration suivante: "Celui qui habite dans les cieux s'en

rira; Le Seigneur se moquera d'eux." Dans "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures," à la page 237, Mrs. Eddy relate un incident qui illustre la simplicité de la vérité et l'efficacité du rire spirituellement inspiré. Elle dit: "Une fièvre qui avait de temps à autre écouté mes explications, se blessa un jour gravement le doigt. Elle semblait ne pas s'en apercevoir. Lorsqu'on la questionna à ce sujet elle répondit ingénument: 'Il n'y a pas de sensation dans la matière.' Elle s'en alla en bondissant, les yeux rieurs, et ajouta aussitôt: 'Maman, mon doigt ne me fait pas mal du tout.'"

Il est évident que celui qui éprouve le sentiment de supériorité qui lui permet de rire en présence des difficultés, par cela même qu'il peut dire avec intelligence: "Toi, ô Eternel, tu te moques d'eux," fait preuve d'une compréhension de Dieu en tant qu'Entendement infini divin et de l'homme en tant qu'image et ressemblance de Dieu, réfléchissant et exprimant uniquement l'harmonie de l'être réel. Une fois que le penser est établi sur le fondement sûr de la Vérité, toute déception matérielle mortelle, quelle qu'elle soit, paraît tout à fait absurde et ne mérite que le rire guérisseur qui provient de la joie pure qu'on trouve dans le pouvoir parfait, l'intégrité et la perfection de la création spirituelle de Dieu. Ce rire, céleste, inspiré, qui triomphe du mal parce qu'il connaît l'heureuse vérité de l'être et qu'il y demeure, est en effet de beaucoup supérieur aux larmes du chagrin mortel ou des représailles, ou des craintes qui attribuent de la réalité à l'erreur et qui se soumettent conséquemment à des souffrances illusoire.

C'est la vraie vivacité de la compréhension de la supériorité de l'homme sur le mal que Jésus démontrait quand il passa sans danger à travers la foule irritée. A chaque instant durant sa carrière, il redoutait la puissance divine, qui "rira" de l'irréalité absurde de la croyance au mal. Touchant la vraie signification et l'importance de cette attitude de pensée, Mrs. Eddy écrit, à la page 231 de Science et Santé: "Vous estimer supérieur au péché, parce que Dieu vous a créé supérieur au péché, et qu'il gouverne l'homme, telle est la vraie sagesse. Craindre le péché, c'est méconnaître le pouvoir de l'Amour et la Science divine de l'être dans la relation de l'homme à Dieu—c'est douter de Son gouvernement et se méfier de Sa sollicitude omnipotente. Vous estimer supérieur à la maladie et à la mort, voilà qui est également sage et conforme à la Science divine. Impossible de les craindre si vous comprenez Dieu complètement et si vous savez qu'elles ne font nullement partie de Sa création."

## All Needed

There are many peaks on Parnassus. The world has need not only of the supreme masters, but of all masters, even to the smallest.—Barry

## "A Merry Heart"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY are coming to see more clearly than formerly that, enabled by the psalmist to declare of divine Mind and of its power to destroy evil beliefs, "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the Lord shall have them in derision." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 237), Mrs. Eddy relates an incident which illustrates the simplicity of truth and the efficacy of spiritually inspired laughter. She says: "A little girl, who had occasionally listened to my explanations, badly wounded her finger. She seemed not to notice it. On being questioned about it she answered ingenuously: 'There is no sensation in matter.' Bounding off with laughing eyes, she presently added, 'Mamma, my finger is not a bit sore.'"

Nearly everyone is familiar with the cheerful smile,—at least through observation, if not through his own experience,—which indicates high faith, even in the midst of difficulties that may seem unsurmountable. A cheerful countenance blesses not only the one who can maintain the happy look and outlook, but also everyone who comes within this glad influence: for the thinking which impels a brave smile lessens the illusion of any difficulty. The one who can go farther and achieve the "merry heart" which brings forth spontaneous laughter, when experience seems difficult or dolorous, has entered upon the path which leads to conquest and genuine spiritual joy.

Merry laughter rests upon a basis which is more scientific, and which renders it more truly demonstrable, than may at first be apparent. As commonly defined, laughter is provoked by what strikes the thought as humorously incongruous, although, from a purely human standpoint, it often expresses mere satisfaction or thoughtless gaiety. Someone has said that laughter is a secret elation which arises from comparison of oneself with something which is below him. This sense of superiority gives rise to the cruel derisions of mortal, material sense, which make a reality, in belief, of another's misfortune. When properly understood, however, the happiness which induces laughter tends to lift thought into triumphant alliance with infinite divine power; for, the true sense of superiority can come only from recognizing man in the image and likeness of God. This true sense of laughter is never inspired by any sense of superiority to another person in misfortune, but rather does it leap forth from the sheer joyousness of spiritual man's superiority to all material belief, and from knowing the utter incompatibility between discord and man in the likeness of God. It was, doubtless, this true perception of the supremacy of the spiritual and

real over any and every wrong of material sense that enabled the psalmist to declare of divine Mind and of its power to destroy evil beliefs, "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the Lord shall have them in derision." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 237), Mrs. Eddy relates an incident which illustrates the simplicity of truth and the efficacy of spiritually inspired laughter. She says: "A little girl, who had occasionally listened to my explanations, badly wounded her finger. She seemed not to notice it. On being questioned about it she answered ingenuously: 'There is no sensation in matter.' Bounding off with laughing eyes, she presently added, 'Mamma, my finger is not a bit sore.'"

It is obvious that the sense of superiority that can laugh in the face of difficulties, because one can declare with true appreciation, "Thou, O Lord, shalt laugh at them," involves an understanding of God as infinite divine Mind, and of man as God's image and likeness, reflecting and expressing only the harmony of real being. When one's thinking is established on this sure foundation of Truth, every phase of mortal, material bafflement appears wholly incongruous and deserving only of the healing laughter which springs from pure rejoicing in the perfect power, wholeness, and perfection of God's spiritual creation. This heavenly inspired laughter, which overcomes evil because it knows and abides in the happy truth of being, is indeed far superior to the tears of mortal grief or of retaliation, or the fears which concede reality to error, and succumb to illusive suffering as a consequence.

It was the true vivacity of understanding man's superiority to evil which Jesus demonstrated when he passed safely through the angry mob. At every point of his career, he reflected the divine power which "shall laugh" at the incongruous unreality of evil belief. Of the true meaning and value of this attitude of thought Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 231): "To hold yourself superior to sin, because God made you superior to it and governs man, is true wisdom. To fear sin is to misunderstand the power of Love and the divine Science of being in man's relation to God,—to doubt His government and distrust His omnipotent care. To hold yourself superior to sickness and death is equally wise, and is in accordance with divine Science. To fear them is impossible, when you fully apprehend God and know that they are no part of His creation."

## Horses

The wagons creak and judder down the driveway  
To the fields, the teams have had their morning bait  
And have been groomed. The brass-work clinks and gleams  
On Boxer, the chestnut, leading horse of all.  
He is the youngest of the three, and wears  
A white star on his tossing well-set head.  
It is not long since he was with the colts,  
Racing and biting on the piglike grass.  
Or gazing wide-eyed at the passers-by,  
Until the time came for him to be shod.  
Then he was yoked to plough till beaver-time,  
And brought back home to rest while others worked,  
Until the day when he could stand alone.  
At harvest carting-time he has the trick  
His mother had of drawing to the thraves,  
And eating out the heads of sheaves of corn.  
Blossom, the mare, is the oldest on the farm,  
Aged thirty years, and more, and working still;  
And though her back is hollow now, she makes

A sturdy tiller with a heavy load.  
But when she is returning from the stack  
She slows her pace and goes to sleep, they say,  
Dreaming, perchance, of harvest long ago  
Before the binder came, of dappled Scott  
Or Duke or Punch that grazed with her,  
And fabulous feeds of oats and clover hay,  
And paradisaic fields for horses too.  
—H. H. Abbott, in "Black and White"

## Facts and Poetry

Think you that the rounded rock marked with parallel scratches calls up as much poetry in an ignorant mind as in the mind of a geologist who knows that over this rock a glacier slid a million years ago? Whoever has not in youth collected plants and insects knows not half the halo of interest which lanes and hedgerows can assume. Whoever has not sought for fossils has little idea of the poetical associations that surround the places where imbedded treasures were found. Whoever at the seaside has not had a microscope and aquarium has yet to learn what the highest pleasures of the seaside are.—Herbert Spencer.

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## Science and Health

With

## KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1923

## EDITORIALS

**Varying Views of Paternalism**

QUITE naturally, the tendency always is to regard as paternalistic those activities fostered by others, either as the governing authority represented by state or nation, or those in the position of directors or guardians, which we believe, or pretend to believe, infringe upon individual rights. It is a paradoxical contradiction difficult of reconciliation, that those measures of paternalism which it is proposed to impose are always benign, while those imposed are almost invariably oppressive, harmful, or otherwise repulsive. More and more is the conviction impressed that the term has no place in the lexicon of those nations where there has been born and nurtured an intelligent concept of true democracy. Paternalism must, of necessity, always remain the foe of individualism, and democracy without individualism could not long survive.

In the United States, as elsewhere, the confusion in attempting to avoid the consequences which all are willing to admit must result from the imposition of paternalistic regulations arises through the failure to recognize as paternalistic those measures which unavoidably must discourage or penalize individualism, as well as to denounce and shun as paternalistic those constructive regulations which actually are the expressions of the highest individualism. And here it is that the ways part, because of the age-old tendency of men and women to think differently and to regard as selfish or ignorant those who differ from the point of view which they themselves have accepted and seek to defend.

From time to time there are efforts to make it appear that there remains, in the United States, that traditional division between the two older political parties which was declared to mark the Republican Party as the defender of nationalism, or paternalism, and the Democratic Party as the champion of individualism, more loosely defined as "states' rights." But the inclination is to believe that, except theoretically, this distinguishing line no longer exists. More clearly than in former times has the fact been impressed that nationalism does not always imply distasteful paternalism. And just as clearly has the proof been adduced that what is often defined as "individualism" is frequently found to be sectionalism or selfishness. So denunciation, except upon the "stump," has given way to consideration, with an attendant obliteration of partisan bitterness and the fading, almost to the vanishing point, of those lines which once separated contending political forces.

One is inclined to suspect that the efforts of those who champion or defend what to others may appear to be a somewhat vicious form of paternalism are as successful, sometimes, in those states or localities where the avowed determination of the people has been to cling to the theory of individualism, as in those states where a broader nationalism has been condoned or encouraged.

In the State of Texas, at the moment, there is being carried on by organized medical propagandists, with indications that it has the support of a majority of the legislators, an effort to enact a stringent and paternalistic medical practice bill. This measure is designed, unmistakably, to impose upon the people of Texas, by legislative decree, the absolute necessity of employing, in the administration of treatment to the sick, only those who have complied with prescribed requirements, and who hold licenses to "practice medicine." Efforts to exempt from the terms of the proposed law those who offer to treat the sick otherwise than with medicines are being opposed by representatives of the Texas Medical Association, who are in Austin urging the passage of the bill. Of course the program which the Texas medical men have planned is not one entirely of their own devising. It really is a part of the larger plan, sponsored by the American Medical Association, to which reference has been made in recent Washington dispatches. This federal program is somewhat more ambitious, its advocates seeking to further their more embracing paternalistic activities by placing a spokesman in the highest councils of the Government. But they have not yet desired to show their hand quite so openly as their brethren in Texas, who seem to believe that they will be able to dictate terms to their state legislators.

In this proposed measure, the defenders of which will no doubt insist in no sense paternalistic, it is sought to prevent, by injunction, the activities of any persons who attempt to practice healing by any other methods than those prescribed. So far-reaching is the measure that it provides, as well, for restraining and enjoining all those "who may be about to unlawfully practice medicine." Thus it would become actionable were anyone to prepare himself or herself to heal the sick by any other than the methods provided, no matter, apparently, whether such person actually offered such services or not. It is not enough, it seems, that in the great State of Texas there are thousands of reputable and unprejudiced witnesses who have testified or are willing to testify to the efficacy of other methods than those which the Texas Medical Association approves and seeks to enforce. To this testimony may be added that of millions throughout the world who have proved the infallibility of methods directly opposed to those which the medical doctors defend. Have the medical men proved, even circumstantially, the infallibility of their own theories and practices? They will not even claim that they have. And yet it is proposed, perhaps in the name of "states' rights," in contradistinction to a hated "paternalism," to impose these fallible, experimental and changing, if not altogether repudiated, methods upon the people of a sovereign state, against the protests of thousands of intelligent voters and citizens. If paternalism in any form can be repulsive, it would seem that in the form presented it becomes absolutely obnoxious.

INTERMINGLING among the 110,000,000 inhabitants of the United States are some 1500 European students

## Students and International Good Will

At first sight this may not seem a fact of great significance, but maturer consideration may modify this view. Of course there are many other foreign students, British scholars, French Government scholars, Scandinavian Foundation scholars, and so on, but these 1500 are really in a class by themselves. They are in the United States because they have caught a glimpse of American educational ideals, and have seen that they are entitled to that prerogative of freedom which America stands for in large part. And many of these young men and women, nearly all of whom are on their own resources, are likely in the years immediately to come to exercise a notable influence on the affairs of their own nations and European politics.

Take for consideration a single group—perchance the most significant group of all, and the one with greater potentiality than any other—the more than 600 sons and daughters of Russia who are scattered almost equally between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, either enrolled in colleges or earning money with which to enroll there in the near future. Many of them are technical students, some from the best institutes of technology in pre-war Russia, and nearly all are refugees who fled to Harbin and thence to the United States. They have had many grievous experiences, and yet they still have the good of their native land at heart. Thus they would seem to be the logical ones upon whom will largely fall the cloak of reorganizers, when the hour of redemption for Russia shall strike.

What relation do these students bear toward the solution of the question of international good will? Chiefly the fact that each one constitutes a receptive register on whom is impressed the details of his experience in America, to be transmitted now to home and friends in letters and to be communicated eventually in larger measure and to larger forums when he or she returns to help form public opinion. Send such an one away from America with a perverted notion of the country's ideals and purposes, and in the years to come thousands, perchance, will be influenced by his conceived ideas. Should such a prejudiced student come into power in his Government, he is a potential influence for anything but good in shaping his country's relations with America. Reverse the case and abundance of good may follow. Indeed the possibilities for good along this line are almost beyond computation, and the establishment of a right sense of friendship with these potential leaders of the generation to come may do much toward building a better world and forwarding the movement looking toward universal peace.

POLICEMEN everywhere, no doubt, but assuredly in England and the United States, are progressive, at least theoretically.

## Training Schools for the Police

To the onlooker it is somewhat amusing to take account of the controversies forever arising in regard to methods and practices. A recently published volume dealing with many heretofore unrelated incidents, which centered in Scotland Yard, emphasized the tendency of those of what is called the new school to depart from the teachings of their predecessors. Like experimenters in some other lines of human endeavor, the policemen, or more properly those among them who distinguish themselves as detectives, seem disposed to discard the recipes, formulas, and panaceas which have been used by those whom they are inclined to regard as the misguided followers of a discredited school of thought.

In the city of New York just now there is going on the discussion, pro and con, of the plan of officials high in authority to establish a school of instruction, attendance upon which shall be compulsory, where those appointed to detect criminals and thus aid in the punishment of crime are to be taught the newer formulas. It has not been announced, so far as known, just who is to impart the instruction which is offered. Those who might be expected to do the teaching are, probably without exception, graduates of the discredited old school. One wonders if it is possible that some unnamed "investigator," someone of a later day than Sherlock Holmes and his contemporaries, has discovered a new method by which the perplexing mysteries which so often confuse police and detectives may be solved.

For years so long and so many that they cannot be counted, writers of tales, some true, some imaginary, have described, to the satisfaction of interested multitudes of readers, the prowess of those trained, either by experience or teaching, to detect crime and apprehend criminals. It would be disillusioning and discouraging if one were forced to the conclusion that all those romances had been based on false hypotheses, and that, as a matter of fact, a crime could not possibly be detected or a criminal apprehended by any such methods as those described. The temptation would be to suspect that readers have been no more enlightened by reading testimonials signed by those who claim to have been restored and rejuvenated by the use of those patent medicines once so widely advertised.

"Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest!" The search is always for something new. We discard the old nostrum for what is hailed as the new specific. We are taught to laugh at the theories of Allan Pinkerton, Gaboriau, Dr. Doyle, Inspector Byrnes, and the rest, welcoming hopefully the promise of things which are to be greater because they are more modern. It has been said, but the inclination is to doubt it, that there is nothing new under the sun. But of this there is no doubt: those against whom the trained detectives contend are graduates from the school which is the alma mater of all those arch offenders and petty offenders who have left perplexing problems for others to solve. To the layman,

the casual onlooker, it must seem that until the curriculum of the preparatory school in which perversity and disregard for the rights of others are taught is changed, it is useless to experiment with new methods by which it is hoped to make the detection of crime so easy that it may be taught in the classroom or by mail.

JOSEPH HERGESHEIMER, in one of his recent articles dealing with the passing of frontier conditions in the far-western regions of the United States, directs attention to the important fact that of the millions of immigrants to America during the past generation, practically none have gone out into the unsettled areas to make homes for themselves. The great prairie states of the Mississippi Valley, and all the territory to the west and northwest, were developed by a stock of hardy pioneers, many of them from the eastern states, and others in large numbers from the northern European countries. In his "Son of the Middle Border," Hamlin Garland has described the adventurous persons who fifty years ago were pushing out through Iowa and Wisconsin to Minnesota and the Dakotas; their incredible toil and hardship that brought the waste places under cultivation. Brave, hard-working, fearless men and women, they overcame all sorts of difficulties and established homes for millions.

Of the southern European and Mediterranean millions who have come to the United States in the past thirty years, very few have possessed the pioneering sense that is willing to endure hardships and face unremitting labor in creating wealth from the soil. The great majority of them have remained in the large cities or in industrial centers. They have, it is true, furnished a supply of labor for certain lines of industry, and to some extent, particularly those from Italy, have aided in building and other construction enterprises. But even when they have accumulated considerable savings they have not turned to the western territories, as did the immigrants of a former age. Pioneering as it was known to the settlers of the American West is something that appears to be wholly foreign to their thought or inclination.

A note of warning against conditions and tendencies that are making for a steady increase of great city populations, as against declining numbers in the rural districts, has been sounded by some of the leaders of the American farmers. They say that there are "too many peddlers, and not enough producers." They fear that the social structure is becoming an inverted top-heavy pyramid that threatens the welfare of those on whose labor it ultimately rests. Whether they can change deep-rooted habits, or racial characteristics, of the more recent immigrants and their descendants, is highly problematical. It is possible that a well-directed educational movement might revive the pioneer spirit, and send to the millions of idle acres some of the foreign peoples whose predilection for crowding into the great cities has created such grave problems.

PLANS are afoot in London to revive the glories of an historic popular theater in the East End of London, The Pavilion. Once more this playhouse on Mile End Road, where some of the present leaders of the British stage served their apprenticeships, is to offer its neighborhood audience the best of British drama, after a long period given over to performances in Yiddish. It is interesting to note, further, that the chief promoter of the new régime at The Pavilion, Mr. J. T. Grein, is not making the mistake of spoon-feeding his audiences. Not the naïvetés of cheap melodrama, but plays by Shaw, Bennett, Barrie, Galsworthy, et al., comprise the program, for Mr. Grein is an old hand at giving the public what is good for it, and knows that it patronizes trash only because nothing better is offered.

Mr. Grein's plan has found instant approval in the world of the West End theater, for many prominent players have offered their services gratis. Presumably the playwrights concerned will greatly reduce their regular royalties in order that a low scale of admission may be possible. That the theater will be a "go" if the details of its organization can be put through cannot be doubted, in view of the great success of Miss Lena Ashwell's People's Theater, which had much the same repertoire, and which played in the East End of London on one night each week in a circuit which took the company to various parts of London. There was Ben Greet's successful presentation of Shakespearean plays to the school children of London, continuing over a period of some years, and the "Old Vic" on the Surrey side, with its classic repertoire.

Mr. Grein's plan, though it has a special adaptability to the section it is designed to serve, has its parallel in community theaters in various American cities. The East Side of New York has for some years had a successful community theater, The Neighborhood Playhouse, which is resting from its labors during the current season with the object of going forward on a broader program than ever next year. Chicago has in the Hull House Players an organization which is really the parent of all the Little Theaters of America. It was presenting Galsworthy long before Broadway playgoers saw any of his dramas.

After a period of organized commercial control, when it seemed that drama was cornered as an expensive luxury, the time has come again when it is possible for persons without means to enjoy the spoken drama for a shilling or a "quarter." One beneficent community playhouse manager in New York has even opened his theater free three nights a week. This is but a return to the custom in classic Greece, when men of means endowed theatrical performances, that the great tragedies might be enjoyed without price by the populace. Not altogether with an eye of fancy is it possible to discern a growing movement to restore the theater to the people.

## Editorial Notes

IN HIS address to the British Association of Directors of Education—comprising the chief officials of local education organizations—the new president, Mr. E. W. B. Abbott of Maidstone, showed that he had a far larger vision than that of the old-time pedagogue. His address dealt with the need of maintaining ideas in education, and he urged that idealism and enthusiasm were imperative to the completion of the mental equipment of any teacher who took his or her profession seriously, and who realized adequately the responsibilities associated therewith. From this standpoint, of course, the directors of education must be idealists in the highest degree, capable of imparting their sense of things to the local authorities and teachers. Whether in Britain or America, in Egypt or Japan, it is becoming increasingly recognized that one of the greatest needs of the present age is a national realization that the schools should produce an educated democracy. The day is passing when it was believed that sufficient had been done when a large majority of the children had been given an opportunity to acquire the rudiments of the three R's, and in its place is dawning an appreciation of the fact that they are entitled to all the knowledge they can assimilate. Moreover, at last it is becoming understood that the nation which takes its children thus under its care will reap a far more than compensating harvest.

THOSE with eyes to see cannot but be impressed by the comparative figures which have recently been published of drunkenness offenses and general health conditions in Estonia under full prohibition and under the so-called regulatory system which has been in vogue since July 1, 1920. For example, from January to June, 1920, there were fewer than 600 drunkenness offenses, and during the last six months of 1921, these being the latest months for which the figures are available, under the modified plan, there were almost 4000. Also disabilities of various kinds increased fully 50 per cent. Estonia instituted prohibition during the World War, but, owing to the abuses which crept in, it decided to allow one quart of whisky a month to each individual. This action was taken because the plea was made, and believed, that thereby the illegal liquor traffic would be curbed. The actual consequences have been so markedly bad that public opinion is again veering around to prohibition. After all, the arguments of the vets are much the same in different sections of the world, and the United States might well take to heart the experience of Estonia.

IF THE surveys which are to be instituted on the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico, by representatives of the Archaeological Institute of New York result in discoveries of even more historic interest than those being made in Luxor, as in the estimation of many competent to judge is likely to be the case, this coming decade will mark an unprecedented advance in archaeological knowledge on both hemispheres. These Yucatan excavations of ancient Maya cities are hoped to disclose countless details of the life and habits of America's first civilization, which flourished from 2000 to 6000 years ago, and it is said that the inscriptions found already on excavated walls and monuments represent the phonetic language of a civilization in advance of the Egyptian age of sign language-hieroglyphics. The excavations are to be conducted on a sufficiently extended scale practically to insure that a flood of light will be thrown on Maya art and literature, economic life, religion and mythology, government, law and general studies.

WHAT could be more natural, seeing that Viscount Lascelles went to Eton to school, and his father, the Earl of Harewood, went to Eton, and maybe his grandfather also, than that the new arrival at Chesterfield House, who has not yet been named, should also go to Eton. And this, it appears, has already been arranged. The necessity for such rapid action is to be found in the fact that the more exclusive English seats of learning are so limited in their accommodations that those who are determined at all costs to have their sons educated therein must take this somewhat drastic step to insure their desire being satisfied. Then, too, Princess Mary's boy, as he is likely to be designated chiefly until he reaches his majority, will be booked as a future member of his father's clubs before he is a year old, for a similar reason.

O, Life! How pleasant is thy morning,  
Young Fancy's rays the hills adorning!

ONCE more a calendar revision project has come to the fore, and this time the proposal is a simple one, and at the same time, it would seem, effective. Its proponents would dock one day off the end of both January and March and add these two days to February. This would make each month either thirty or thirty-one days in length, and the only change necessitated would be the renumbering of the days from Jan. 31, which would become Feb. 1, to March 31, which would become March 30. The familiar rhyme would have to be rewritten somewhat as follows:

Thirty days hath September,  
January and November,  
And February, though once in four  
This month has just one day more;  
Add also April, March and June;  
All the rest have thirty-one!

IF THE drivers of privately-owned motor cars are successful in their efforts to obtain recognition of themselves as automobile engineers, instead of as chauffeurs, maybe the time will soon come when this move will be expanded almost indefinitely. For example, why should not the cooks in private establishments start a drive for recognition as culinary experts, and the gardeners similarly placed as horticultural specialists? And, by the way, the one-man street car operators certainly should see to it they are not forgotten. The field seems positively unlimited.